

ARMY

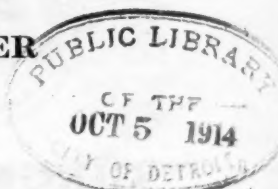
GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES



VOLUME LII. NUMBER 5.
WHOLE NUMBER 2667.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

The Foundation of Good Shooting
Is Established in the Gallery

**CORRECT THE MISTAKES
OF THE YEAR IN THE GALLERY**

Plenty to do all Winter

Rifle Smokeless Division
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO.
WILMINGTON, DEL.

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK
Registered in U. S. Patent Office
NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Con-
densers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and
Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Sh-ting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting.
For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY
Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch

ANSONIA, CONN.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

The
Perfect Blend
For Whiskey or
Delicate Wines

DRINK
CLYSMIC

Pure
Sparkling
Healthful and
Delicious

"King of Table Waters"
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

COLT

**AUTOMATIC
PISTOL**



Caliber .45, Model 1911
CAPACITY OF MAGAZINE, 7 Shots.
LENGTH OF BARREL, 5 inches.
LENGTH OVER ALL, 8 1/2 inches.
FINISH, Full Blued, Checked Walnut Stocks
WEIGHT, 39 ounces. Send for Booklet M-27

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

FORE RIVER SHIP BUILDING CORPORATION
QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

Vessels and engines of all descriptions.

CURTIS MARINE TURBINES



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a con-
stant speed irrespective of
load,

WITHOUT SPARKING

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000.

Resources \$1,800,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

N. L. SCHMELZ, President

F. W. DARLING, Vice President

NELSON S. GROOME, Cashier

Army and National Guard Uniforms and Equipment

of Highest Quality.

Catalog, Prices and Cloth Samples for either Officers or Enlisted Men mailed on request.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati.

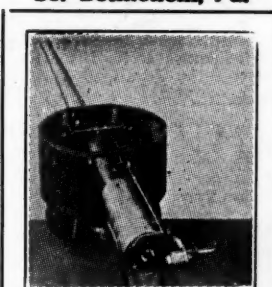
Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.



BETHLEHEM STEEL CO.

So. Bethlehem, Pa.

Gauges
Armor
Projectiles



Castings
Forgings
Shafting

Modern 8-inch Gun with mount.
Built by Bethlehem Steel Co.

The Bethlehem Steel Company produces only material of the highest quality and
has been supplying Ordnance material to the U. S. Government since 1887.

2,000,000 H. P. in U. S. and Foreign Navies

The BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.

Forged-Steel Marine Water-Tube BOILERS

Highest grade of Material and Manufacture. Highest Efficiency and Capacity with Coal.
Highest Efficiency and Capacity with Oil Fuel.

Infantry Drill Regulations

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of
War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia
of the United States, 1911.

BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE 30 CENTS.
BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE 50 CENTS.

Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations

WITH INTERPRETATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANUAL OF ARMS
AND THE MANUAL OF THE SABER AND A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE
DRILL REGULATIONS. THESE FEATURES WILL PROVE OF GREAT VALUE
IN THE STUDY OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN TEACH-
ING RECRUITS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE 75 CENTS.

Field Service Regulations

Revised Edition, 1914

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE 50 CENTS.

Manual of Interior Guard Duty

This entirely New Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual
of Guard Duty. It conforms in every respect with the Govern-
ment edition which is so radical a departure from the old
"Manual of Guard Duty" as to be an entirely new work.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

BOUND IN LEATHER, 50 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey St., New York

DRINK



GINGER ALE

Bottled by
ARTESIAN MFG. AND BOTTLING COMPANY
WACO, TEXAS, U.S.A.

Journal of the Royal
UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION

Whitehall, London, S.W.

Price 6 shillings Quarterly

320 Pages per issue

LIFE INSURANCE

Standard Policies — Flatrate — All Forms Participating
— Non Participating.

D. J. KANE, Manager

Service Spells Success 901 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Great Western
EXTRA DRY
Champagne

The only American
Champagne awarded a
Gold Medal at For-
eign Expositions:

Paris Exposition,
1887, France
Paris Exposition,
1889, France
Paris Exposition,
1900, France
Vienna Exposition,
1873, Austria
Brussels Ex-
position, 1897, Belgium
Brussels Ex-
position, 1910, Belgium

PLEASANT VALLEY
WINE COMPANY

Oldest and
Largest Champagne
Producers in
America.

Rhine New York

PATENT BINDERS for Filing the
Army and Navy Journal 29 VESEY STREET
NEW YORK
By mail, postpaid, \$1.25 Delivered at office, \$1.

A 5-Pound Typewriter

Built of Aluminum and Steel. Small and
compact. Weighs only 5 pounds. Has in-
terchangeable type, permitting use of dif-
ferent styles or languages on the same
machine. Can be carried in the corner of
your bag. Up-to-date in every particular
and very durable.

It more than doubles your ability to get out neat,
legible reports, make records, and attend to correspond-
ence, beside keeping copy for future reference.

Either Blickensderfer Scientific or Universal keyboard.
"A Special Discount will be made to
officers purchasing before Sept. 15, 1914."

Send for Catalog A 126

THE BLICKENSDERFER MFG. CO.
STAMFORD, CONN.

LEGGINS that
FIT!

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Three lengths and 108
sizes. No difference what
the shape of your legs,
we can fit you perfectly.
\$1.00 a pair.

DESMOINES TENT &
AWNING CO.

Des Moines, Iowa

Special Rates to Agents.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT

Tooth Powder

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

Three successive generations of dentists
have recommended Dr. Lyon's. Profession-
ally they have prescribed the Dr. Lyon's
safe, efficient way of cleansing, preserving
and beautifying the teeth; also its use for

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

F. J. HEIBERGER & SON
ARMY & NAVY

Merchant Tailor

1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PATENTS

WILKINSON,
GILBERT &
MCKAYE

Attorneys-at-Law and
Solicitors of Patents

Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

Cooper Building, Denver, Col.

No. 30 Church St., New York City

PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States
and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instruction furnished free on
application.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There
are no changes since the last appeared in our last issue,
pages 98 and 127, except that Companies I, K, L and
M, 20th Infantry, are now at Fort Bliss, Texas.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Sept. 29. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flag-
ship and flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship,
battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glen-
non. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.

First Division.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). Capt. Roy
C. Smith. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William
R. Rush. En route to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send
mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt.
Thomas S. Rogers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W.
Grant. Sailed from Hampton Roads, Va. Sept. 24 for Vera
Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert
Gleaves. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship
of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At the
navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Wil-
liam L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care
of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b).
Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt.
Charles P. Plunkett. At Tuxpam, Mexico. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt.
George W. Kline. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care
of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship
of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At
Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Rob-
ert E. Coontz. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care
of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt.
George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Ad-
dress there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt.
Joseph L. Jayne. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b).
Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

(Admiral Mayo's flag is temporarily aboard the Vermont.)
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship,
engineering, 1914). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.)
Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt.
John J. Knapp. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care
of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert
P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address
there.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt.
Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send
mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt.
Robert L. Russell. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Ed-
ward W. Eberle. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At San-
chez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R.
Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr.

John R. Y. Blakely. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard.
At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed.
At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of
P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott.
At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bost-
wick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Herman O. Stickney.
At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke Mc-
Namee. En route to Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo.
Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H.
Christy. Sailed Sept. 19 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the
navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan
C. Twining. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care
of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flag-
ship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Bos-
ton, Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr.
Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address
there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William
L. Littlefield. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman.
At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the
navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy
yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Man-
nix. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P.
Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Newport,
R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At New-
port, R.I. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At Presi-
dents' Road, Boston Harbor. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport,
R.I. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) (Trophy ship, gunnery,
1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Newport, R.I.
Address there.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut.
Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy
yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At New-
port, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JOURETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At Newport,
R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle ef-
ficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At Nor-
folk, Va., en route to Newport, R.I. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At New-
port, R.I. Address there.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney.
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

MCDUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C.
Palmer. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In
reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. David I. Hedrick. In reserve
at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In
reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At New-
port, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum.
At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Bar Har-
bor, Maine. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the
navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Fownall. At the navy
yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Tomp-
kinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At
Newport, R.I. Address there.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the
navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At
the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Tomp-
kinsville, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At Gard-
ner's Bay, N.Y.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank T. Leighton. At Tompkins-
ville, N.Y.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Tompkins-
ville, N.Y.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At White-
stone Landing, N.Y.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristo-
bal, Canal Zone.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal,
Canal Zone.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal
Zone.

C-3 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Cristobal,
Canal Zone.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal,
Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to New-
port, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Newport,
R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At Newport,
R.I.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar A. Logan. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mex-
ico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters,
via Galveston, Texas.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the
navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at
the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy
yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin F. Cutts. At the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

K-2 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.
Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann.
At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.
city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker.
In Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone.
At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton.
At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At
Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohunge. At New
York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Vera
Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K.
Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address
there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wede-
kind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M.,
N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Hampton
Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. Sailed
Sept. 20 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for the navy yard, Bos-
ton, Mass. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy
yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard,
Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship
of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Charles H. Bullock.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U.S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the Services and their families. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at the special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the office is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

WHAT CONSTITUTES "MILITARISM"?

The persistence with which there is flung across the oceans the assertion that the Allies will not agree to peace till "German militarism is wiped out" has so systematic an aspect that it would seem that some people are determined to make militarism the scapegoat of this war. Hence it is the part of present and future wisdom to analyze the term "German militarism" to ascertain exactly what is meant by it, for our efforts for the last forty years to awaken the American people to the need of an adequate Army and Navy has been met with the parrot-like cry of "militarism." By "German militarism" there must be meant something entirely different from every other kind of militarism, for the accredited intention of the Allies has nothing to do with French or British or Russian militarism, and if they found their own door yards encumbered they certainly would not go abroad with brooms. By German militarism, then, we take it, is meant a plant of a peculiarly baleful influence upon civilization, a plant that grows only on German soil, and unless exterminated threatens to blight the whole world. It is gratifying in a measure to have the term militarism against which the present wrath is directed qualified with the word German, for too long before has it been applied to any attempt to give a country proper military defenses. It has been applied to the preparations which little Switzerland has taken for the development of an army, and even the modern statesmen of China who have sought to arouse that country from her torpor by giving to her people that stimulus and sense of solidarity that come from the possession of a military establishment have had the word militarism thrown at them. But the present war has resulted in a differentiation. There is militarism and militarism. The special brand which needs the immediate application of an extinguisher is the German brand. The inference is not unwarranted, therefore, that those who hope to purify the world by getting rid of German militarism see in it elements which the military establishments of other big continental nations do not possess. We have kept a fairly close watch of the development of the military systems of Europe in the last fifty years, and we confess to an utter inability to find anything in "German militarism" which differs radically from the military establishments of other countries. The two fundamentals of present-day "German militarism" are universal compulsory military service for all citizens of the German Empire and complete readiness. But compulsory military service is not confined to Germany. It obtains in France, Austria, Italy and Russia. In fact, of the large European Powers Great Britain alone has no compulsory service law.

It is not, then, in compulsory service that "German militarism" differs from the other "militarisms" of Europe. It may be said that Germany's military establishment exacts more of the country in the way of annual drafts from the ranks of its young men than any other of the nations of the Continent, but study of the military strength of Germany and France discloses the fact that with a population nearly twenty-five millions less the actual war strength of the two countries is practically the same. We base this statement as to practical equality of numbers on the admissions made in the work published a few months ago from the pen of Lieut. Col. W. von Bremen, of the German army, which was recently extensively reviewed in our columns. The title of this work is "The German Army After Its Reorganization." On page 6 of this volume the German officer-author says:

"After the autumn of 1914 we shall be able to dispose, in time of peace, of 735,000 men without counting officers. France after the autumn of 1913 has been able to dispose of 749,000 men. As to the war effectives one can make only estimates, but in doing so one arrives at the conclusion that France, after making the proper deductions for fortress garrisons, will be able to put into the field an army of 2,750,000 men. It is possible that we can put as many into the field, but not more, at the present moment."

If with a far smaller population France is able to put into the field a trained army as great as that of Germany, it must be plain that French "militarism" is drawing more heavily on the men of that country than the German system is drawing on the men of Germany. Comparatively, then, if the maintenance of large forces is a drain upon a country, as is claimed, France suffers more from her militarism than does Germany. The point is thus firmly established that "German militarism" does not demand extraordinary sacrifices from the people of the Empire, that the sacrifices are greater in France. Two things have now been cleared up: (1) That Germany is not peculiar in having compulsory service; (2) that her military system does not draw upon her resources as heavily in proportion to population as other systems draw upon her neighbors.

There is left, then, only the last supposition, namely, that "German militarism" is condemnable because of its extreme readiness. As Gen. McCoskry Butt wrote from Europe the other day, Germany was ready, the other countries were not. But this is a feature of her military system for which Germany should be praised, not blamed, for what is any army worth if it is not ready when the call comes? The more nearly ready it is, the more nearly it approaches those standards of value and efficiency for which all great commanders have striven through all the ages. Instead, therefore, of "German militarism" being something that should be "wiped out," it is something that should be imitated closely by other nations, not excepting our own United States. By being as ready as it proved itself to be at the outbreak of the present hostilities Germany has got more out of its army for the expense involved in maintaining it than perhaps any other nation, and in this respect is a shining example to her neighbors.

Further proof that it cannot be the compulsory military service obtaining in Germany that merits this general "wiping out" of which we hear so much just now is furnished by the attitude of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and other distinguished British soldiers toward compulsory service. Lord Roberts was so gravely impressed by the military unpreparedness of Great Britain that a few years ago he organized a league the purpose of which was to carry on a propaganda in favor of compulsory service. The agitation he began has resulted in dividing the military sentiment of the British Empire into large camps, one favoring the present voluntary system and the other advocating the ideas of Lord Roberts, which are practically the ideas obtaining in Germany. Here right in England itself one finds that the German system has the support of no less an authority than Lord Roberts. Perhaps Lord Roberts is not now to be counted among those who want to see "German militarism wiped out." Rather, we are inclined to believe, would he see it transplanted in its leading phases to his own country and there replace what he has so often denounced as inadequate, the present voluntary system of recruiting the British army.

We have referred only to "German militarism" on land, for we do not believe that its enemies would desire to bring in the question whether "militarism" also includes large sea forces, for if they did they would find the British navy, which has been overwhelmingly predominant on the seas for generations, condemned by the force of their own logic. If there is such a thing as militarism on land, it is only fair to conclude that there is a militarism of the sea as well. Yet we believe that there would be a loud protest if an attempt were made to indict Great Britain on the ground that her "naval militarism" were something that should be utterly "wiped out." As a matter of fact, however, the army of Germany is not so large in proportion to the armies of her neighbors as the navy of England is compared to the navies of other nations. It may be argued that an overwhelming navy is essential to Great Britain on account of her colonial possessions. Nobody will gainsay that, nor should anyone doubt that Germany may find in the existence of two great enemies to the east and west of her an equally good excuse for the excellent army which she has had for more than half a century.

Thus an analysis of the thing called "German militarism" discloses nothing that has in it any aspect or character of a monster that is going about among the nations seeking whom it may devour. On the contrary, it is found to contain elements of national strength that other nations would do well to copy and that even England has been urged to adopt. We believe that the explanation which we have here given of "German militarism" is essential to the formation by Americans of proper views as to the need of an adequate army. If we permit ourselves to be carried away by silly and unreasonable attacks upon a "militarism" which exists only in the imagination of a few dreamers, we are liable to miss one of the most important lessons that this war has for the United States, namely, the value of instant military preparedness.

So marked has been the control of yellow fever, typhus and plague on the Isthmus of Panama that the Health Department calls attention to the fact that as a matter of record the menace to life and health of residents is greater from malaria than from those more generally dreaded diseases. Hence the necessity of the strict enforcement of the regulations against malaria, such as the recent discharge of four employees of the Panama Railroad for failing to report to the district physician after being treated in the hospital for malaria, in defiance of cautionary notices posted in the Canal Zone. The Health Department points out that its efforts to stamp out malaria on the Isthmus are much offset by just such neglect as that. Persons often retain the germ of malaria in their systems long after they seem to be cured, and while many uncured cases are at large to infect mosquitoes it will be impossible to bring the rate of malaria infection much below the present level, which is now the lowest on record. Malaria is the cause of most admissions to the hospital. One can imagine what great strides in health northern cities would make if similarly severe attention were paid to the violation of sanitary regulations. It is gratifying to record a still further decrease in the typhoid rate on the Isthmus. In 1907 it was over 14 per thousand, but in 1913 it had fallen to 0.67, and up to the beginning of this month it was only 0.66 for 1914. In the two months preceding Sept. 1 only one case had originated on the Isthmus, though a number were taken to Ancon Hospital from ships calling at canal ports. This single case was that of a negro laborer who had become infected by eating raw conch, which had evidently been contaminated by sewage discharge, even as oysters are said to be affected by impure water in northern waters. The canal authorities have issued a warning to the effect that the Isthmus is no place at present for white men seeking work. This caution was called forth by news that Americans had been attempting to make their way overland from the vicinity of the canal to the Chiriqui Province in the hope of obtaining employment in the construction of the railroad.

In considering the charges of committing atrocities made by the papers on both sides in the European war the effect on the soldiers in the field should be taken into consideration. The charge of the French and English papers that the German troops are committing outrages upon women and children might have the effect of inciting the Allied troops to brutality in the field against the Germans. On the other hand the story printed in the papers to the effect that the French Turcos are wearing necklaces of ears cut from German soldiers, and are carrying about the heads of German soldiers, might enrage the German troops to a point at which, if discipline did not interfere, they might begin to kill their prisoners. The censors at Berlin, London and Paris would do a great service to humanity if they would suppress such charges unless they can be substantiated by reliable and unprejudiced witnesses. Then, too, there is a desire on both sides to magnify the losses of the opposing force. There will be enough killed and wounded in the war without giving free sway to the imagination of excited correspondents. If some one would take the trouble to foot up the losses on both sides as reported in the newspapers it might be shown that both the armies of the Allies and the Germans have been wiped out long ago. The time has arrived for sober thought on the part of the editors and correspondents of the daily papers. The limit on "sob-stuff" that should be published in the daily papers about the war has about been reached.

In a letter to the London Times Lord Cromer, formerly Controller General of Egypt, declares his firm conviction that the fear, which seems to prevail in some quarters, that, as a result of the war, the external and internal policy of Great Britain may be guided by what is termed the "military party," is a pure delusion, and merely affords additional proof that, as in the early days of the French Revolution, politicians of a certain type allow themselves to become the prey of words and formulae. A "military party," he says, "in the obnoxious sense of the expression, means, I conceive, a body of men who hold that soldiers, rather than civilians, should be the guides of national policy, and generally that might should prevail over right. There is no such party in this country, and it is well nigh inconceivable that any such party should ever be created. The only 'military party' in existence consists of those who, whether soldiers or civilians, think that reasonable preparation should be made for the contingency of war, who entertain a deep respect for the constitutional authorities of their native land, and who hold quite as strongly as those with whom they may at times differ as regards methods and systems that soldiers should be the servants and not the masters of the nation." The application of this statement to the United States is obvious.

In answer to several inquiries as to the greatest distance a projectile has ever been fired from a cannon, we would say that the greatest measured range ever attained by a projectile fired from a gun of which any record can be found is that attained by a Krupp 9.45-inch gun fired at Meppen in the presence of the Emperor of Germany on April 28, 1892. The actual measured range in this firing was 22,120 yards, or, roughly speaking, 12½ miles. There is no record of the velocity attained in this firing.

It is the belief of Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Parker, U.S.N., that in consideration of the number of officers detailed for inspection duty at navy yards, shipyards and district offices some should specialize in inspection work and be fully trained for it. The course at the post-graduate department of the Naval Academy as recently outlined should thoroughly fit officers graduating for inspection duty in the branch in which they specialize and generally for inspection duty along any line. An officer ordered to inspection duty should regard himself not only as an inspector, but also as a student of processes. "Inspection trips give good opportunities to compare outside shop practice and methods of management with our own." The grievances of manufacturers, real and fancied, are discussed by Commander Parker in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute. He finds that some of the complaints of manufacturers as to over-severity in particulars of specifications are well founded. The language of some specifications is not explicit and is difficult to understand. The essayist suggests that all general requirements covering cost of inspections, facilities for them, etc., and other data of a permanent nature should be in booklet form, while detailed specifications, subject to frequent changes, should be in leaflets. Revision along this line is now in progress and will doubtless facilitate the work of inspectors. If the statement of requirements is at all obscure busy manufacturers are sure to overlook something important. Clarity in such matters tends to lessen the work of the inspector, who is often the buffer between manufacturer and Government. It is a hardship on the contractor if, when an order to a sub-contractor or manufacturer fails to tally with the specifications, he is informed of the fault after the work is done instead of before. The work of the inspector is made more effective if his relations with the makers are cordial. The assistant who spends much time at a plant becomes almost one of the family. Managers are usually good-natured and courteous. "The villain in the play is not the inspector, but an impersonal dim monster lurking somewhere in the jungle along the Potomac." It would expedite business if a special letter were sent at the start to every manufacturer taking his first naval contract, explaining what he is "up against" in the way of inspection, procedure, etc. Printed circulars are now sent, but circulars have an inevitable drift to the waste basket. A man familiar with government methods would never offer certain things to the Government as in the case of a man who was under contract to make valves adjustable between the limits of ten and 225 pounds, though designed for immediate use at thirty pounds. The springs could stand no more than 100 pounds. "These springs are weak for high pressures," remarked Commander Parker, who was the inspector. "Oh, yes," said the foreman, "the boss noticed that, but he said he supposed it would be all right." Unluckily it was not.

Believing that the influences seeking to change the control of navy yards and place them in civilian hands are fraught with menace, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Mitchell, U.S.N., urges the great body of naval officers to evince an active interest against the scheme, as such a change would result in a loss to the naval service that would be "serious and irrevocable." The tendency of the times, as he views them, is to shift control of Federal activities from military to civilian authority. Once under civil authority, it would be very difficult under the American form of government to change control of navy yards back to the military. Following the industrial revolution in navy yards in the past ten years satisfactory results have been obtained, but they should not be allowed to lull the Service into a false sense of security. The business organization of the yards and method of handling work have improved until they compare favorably in efficiency and economy with the best commercial concerns doing similar work. There still remain many avenues for improvement. One of these has to do with the aid the personnel afloat can give to the administration of the yards. A common fault with officers afloat is their failure to supply in advance sufficient definite information to enable the yard to understand just what is wanted in order that preliminary steps can be taken prior to the ship's arrival at the yard. Thus frequently nothing can be undertaken until the ship actually arrives. Items of work are often stated in general terms or in misleading phraseology, the nomenclature being sometimes incorrectly used. The Navy's system of purchase, Commander Mitchell asserts in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, is not unduly slow and "red tapish." Great railroads and other industrial organizations are sometimes more particular in regard to specifications and rigid inspections than is the Navy. The law requiring all material to be obtained on contract or open purchase requisitions from the lowest responsible bidder prevents endless accusations of favoritism or corruption. Navy yards strive as hard or even harder than the commercial yards to please. The pecuniary reward is lacking, to be sure, but the sense of mutual ownership and interest is stronger. The spirit of service is fundamentally good, and the average group of workmen in a navy yard division will not suffer by comparison with a good division of the ship's company or a similar body of men from private yards. Inspection officers designated in each department on the ship should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the spirit of the naval instructions in regard to inspection duty. They must study the job in hand to understand the various steps necessary both on board ship and in its progress through the shops. The next step is to get into close touch with the yard officials, especially the yard inspection officers, and to work in harmony with them. It may seem superfluous to give this advice, but Commander Mitchell points out that the administration of the navy yards cannot be made too efficient, for those who favor civilian control are watching every opportunity for pushing their demand. The essayist closes his paper with this sententious remark: "The maintenance of the fleet is a larger part of an officer's duty than the casual observer realizes."

The Hon. Arthur Sherburne Hardy (West Point, 1869) has sent to the Independent extracts from the unwritten diary of a Prussian officer, which contain the following statements: "I deplore the dropping of those bombs in Antwerp. No siege guns were in position, the place was not invested. I greatly fear the moral effect of those bombs on the world will exceed that

produced on the enemy. Beyond dropping a few bombs in Antwerp and some circulars in Paris, the Zeppelin has been a disappointment. Five have already been destroyed. My personal opinion is that a defensive campaign on the Rhine and the Vistula would have been better. We trust yet awhile in God. But, oh! if Bismarck had been alive!"

Now that so large a part of Europe is resounding to the tread of marching feet, even as fifty years ago our own country heard the same sound, the booklet issued by the United Shoe Machinery Company, of Boston, on "The Footwear of Soldiers," has a very timely interest, as it shows several types of the shoes worn by the soldiers of each of a number of nations of Europe and North and South America. Of the U.S. Army shoe the booklet says: "This shoe is the result of the investigations of the Munson Board. It is fashioned with a last made especially for the Government and weighs two pounds five ounces to the pair. The specifications for the shoe call for the best quality of material throughout. It is made without box toe, having a soft toe so that the crushing of the box, which sometimes occurs when the shoe is damp, does not injure the toes of the wearer. It has a close fitting heel, and is undoubtedly the best type of footwear ever supplied for the use of soldiers. It is intended that under certain conditions the forepart shall be protected by hob nails, but as ordinarily issued it is with a plain finished bottom. Several diagrams describe the four methods now generally employed in the manufacture of shoes. Although the condition of the soldier's feet should be one of the prime considerations in the development of any army, there was apparently no policy in regard to the Army shoe in the United States until after the Civil War. The notorious "Fadeaways" supplied by Army contractors at that period and the scandals that followed apparently determined the War Department to recognize the situation and apply a remedy. Accordingly a set of very rigid specifications was provided and closely adhered to calling for a hand-made welt shoe, the best and most expensive method of making a shoe at that time. The shape of the shoe and the materials used, however, were apparently left to the varying ideas of the Q.M. Department. Until after the opening of the Spanish War these specifications remained in force, but then it was found that the art of making shoes by hand was rapidly becoming a lost one, and a change was made to machine-manufactured shoes.

Thanks to the researches of the U.S. Army Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases which showed that the helmet has no advantages over a properly ventilated hat, the helmet in the Philippines is being rapidly replaced by the lighter and much more practical hat with a ventilated hatband. No ill effects have been noted from the return of our troops to the use of the campaign hat, according to the report of the Bureau of Health for the Philippine Islands for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1913. A population large enough to make a good sized city is saved from death annually in the Philippines by the adoption of health measures to which the islands were strangers before the American occupation and the institution of sanitary reforms through the activities of the medical officers of the U.S. Army. There are now more than 60,000 fewer deaths in the islands yearly than in 1905. This reduction of mortality has occurred chiefly in the preventable diseases and may therefore be regarded as an index of the efficacy of health work in the Philippines. Tuberculosis, malaria, beri-beri and intestinal diseases are still responsible for more than 100,000 deaths annually. The estimate is that malaria is responsible for at least 25,000 deaths yearly. If each victim could have been treated with an adequate amount of quinine practically all these lives could have been saved. Arrangements have been made for the sale of quinine at a nominal price to more than 700 municipal and township treasurers and gratuitous distribution has been provided for the very poor. The spread of athletics is already showing good results in toning up the natives. Even now the islands can boast of "athletes" who for size and weight will compare favorably with those of other countries."

In spite of the appearance of cholera the death rate continues to decline in Manila. For the fiscal year ended in June, 1913, the rate was 24.98 against 26.69 for the previous year. The death rate among government employees for the six months covered by the report was 6.39 per 1,000 among the Americans and 4.77 among the Filipinos. Making all allowances for the favorable conditions surrounding public employees the rate speaks well for the climatic conditions of the islands and should remove the impression that life in the islands is peculiarly trying for white Americans. A very satisfactory feature of the report is the increasingly large number of applicants for medical attendance among the natives. This is an indication that the native apathy toward sanitary and medical matters is being shaken off. In more than eighty per cent. of the cholera cases last fall the premises had no modern plumbing. Wherever prompt measures were taken with the first cases it was possible to eradicate the disease in any town within a comparatively few days.

Isaac L. Rice, president of the Electric Boat Company, which owns the Holland patents is quoted as saying: "This war is the first real opportunity the submarine boat has had to show what it could do. Yet, while it has surprised the world, it has not exceeded our expectations. The Germans have always kept the details of their submarines secret, and the rest of the world had not been apprised of what they had accomplished before the outbreak of the war. I am of the opinion we shall hear a lot more. Some people seem to have an idea that the U-9 is a larger vessel than the submarines we have in this country, but as a matter of fact our latest types are quite as large." The German "U boats" are so named from the initial of "untersee-bothen." The Electric Boat Company claims the patent rights on the German boats of which Mr. Rice said: "We got our first German patents many years ago. They did not start at work on their own account with the submarine idea, but they took up the submarine as developed by the French, and, with the help of ideas

which we had patented in their country, and for which we have not been paid, they developed the boat that has so lately become famous. The Krupps were responsible for the infringements, and it is against them that we brought suit. We actually won the suit in the higher courts of Germany, but so far have not been able to make the Krupps pay the damage awarded us. The German submarines have been built either by the Krupps themselves or in the imperial shipyards at Danzig, mostly in the latter works." Mr. Holland appears to have been an Irishman, a schoolmaster, and is said to have conceived the idea of building a vessel capable of traveling under water by studying the encounter between the Monitor and the Merrimac during the American Civil War. He came to the United States, and produced his first submarine in 1875. It was based on the model of the Whitehead torpedo, but was intended to be subject to none of its limitations.

Our correspondent, John Morgan, says: "The efforts to secure peace in Europe are ill-timed at least. There is one thing that can be worse than this regrettable war, namely, a worse peace. A patched-up peace by peace cranks for the sole purpose of stopping fighting, as it were, 'peace at any price,' would be a greater calamity than war itself. It would mean a renewal of the war at an early date; it would mean that those who have sacrificed their lives for an ideal have died in vain. No touch of a button by an autocratic ruler has induced hundreds of thousands of Britishers to join the colors. They have joined it with the grim determination to end aggressive German militarism either for all time or for half a century at least, and the government would be nothing but skulking miscreants to accept an indecisive peace, thereby making their sacrifices of no avail. Great Britain means to see this to a finish. There were no crowds parading London streets rejoicing at the prospects of wartime or ultimatums to Serbia, as was the case in Berlin. A German friend of mine gets letters from two brothers in the German army. He fails to see how he commits himself when he says his brothers say all Germany has been war mad and working for war for over a month before it commenced. Their idea was to crush and annihilate France in a month, then turn around and lick Russia, then with the huge indemnity build an overpowering navy and crush Britain and become supreme masters of Europe. But their imperial dream is shattered, and Great Britain with the allies will crush German militarism even if it takes five years to do it. As to me, I'm sorry to see the alignment, as the three progressive nations of Europe are Great Britain, France and Germany, and by all right should be allied together and not belligerent. However, if Great Britain and France crush Germany, Germany crushes or hands out a solar plexus to Russia, and Russia knocks the stuffing out of Austria, perhaps some good may eventually ensue."

In another column our correspondent, Gen. McCoskry Butt, gives an explanation of the dum-dum bullet stories which is entitled to the highest consideration. Writing in the London Times, Mr. F. C. Selous makes a statement confirmatory of General Butt's theory. In the opinion of Mr. Selous, who is a well known author and hunter of game, at short ranges the supposedly humane jacketed bullet inflicts more grievous wounds than any form of soft-nosed expanding bullet. He cites the fact that Colonel Roosevelt in 1910, on his journey through British East Africa, used for all game except the very heaviest an American Springfield rifle with the American military cartridge, which is loaded with the solid, nickel covered, pointed bullet known in Germany as the "spitzkugel." Colonel Roosevelt told Mr. Selous that these military bullets inflicted more serious wounds than any kind of expanding bullet. Mr. Selous gives some personal experiences as well. Shooting with the Canadian army rifle and cartridges, he reached exactly the same conclusion. The hole of entry was always small, round and clean cut, but the bullet usually turned sideways after entering and inflicted a large, lacerated wound. At longer ranges he noted less tendency to "keyhole."

Lieutenant Colonel Rousset, military critic of the Petit Parisien, makes an interesting comparison between French and German tactics. "There exist," he says, "two tactical methods, the first of which is that adopted without great success by the Germans. It consists in hurling against the adversary compact and constantly renewed masses like a battering ram. This is infinitely expensive and very uncertain. It is a luxury which only those can afford who, disregarding the lives of their soldiers, possess a momentary superiority in numbers. It is the tactics of breakneck ferocity. The other is more prudent and reasonable, more logical and more sparing of human blood. It seeks little by little to invest the enemy, wear him out along the entire front by ceaseless combats just barely stiff enough and then when exhaustion begins to be apparent in the enemy's ranks breaks through somewhere by an appropriate maneuver. This is the method which our generals practice with great skill. It has the inconvenience of requiring considerable time, but sooner or later with the least possible expense it brings sure results."

Those who think the Dardanelles could not be penetrated by the British fleet would probably find themselves mistaken, in the opinion of the London United Service Gazette. "A generation ago Admiral Hornby appeared at the mouth of the Dardanelles ready to force them if necessary with a British fleet. If Britain's fleet was not afraid to undertake that task in those days, it certainly would not hesitate to do so in these days; for the guns in the Turkish forts are little better now than they were then, whereas the guns which would now attack them are at least ten times as powerful as were the guns of Admiral Hornby's vessels. It is true that the material in the minefields of these Straits is more modern now than then, but with the Russian Black Sea fleet hammering at one end of the defense and the British fleet hammering at the other, that penetration would be possible, and then Turkey's capital and the late German warships Goeben and Breslau and many other vessels would soon be at the bottom of the sea, and Russia's Black Sea fleet would probably have free passage through the Dardanelles for ever."

WHAT IS ALLOWABLE IN WAR.

For the benefit of those who wish to criticize intelligently the action of the various military authorities now directing the war in Europe we glean the following from the "Rules of Land Warfare," published by the U.S. War Department. These "Rules are a condensed statement of the rules and customs of war formulated in thirty-nine different works recognized in military circles as authoritative. Among these are The Hague Declaration of 1899, The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, and various treatises on international law in English, French, German and Japanese. These show that there are certain well established and recognized rules by which the conduct of war is regulated, known as "the laws of war." This War Department publication is dated April 25, 1914, since which date there has been no convention among the nations affecting these rules of warfare.

Military necessity does not admit of cruelty nor of the wanton devastation of a district. It admits of deception, but disclaims acts of perfidy. It disclaims bad faith concerning engagements concluded with the enemy during war and breaking of treaty obligations entered into in time of peace with the avowed intention to continue them in force in case of war.

To entitle a person to recognition as a lawful belligerent he must be under command of some person responsible for his subordinates; he must have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance; must carry arms openly and conduct operations in accordance with the laws and usages of war. Militia or volunteer corps are entitled to the rights of belligerents, as are inhabitants of a territory which has not been occupied who take up arms to resist invasion without having time to organize themselves properly. If the people of a country, or any portion of the same, already occupied by an army, rise against it they are violators of the laws of war and not entitled to their protection.

The commander in possession of the field after a battle will take measures to insure protection against pillage and ill treatment of the dead, examining bodies carefully and forwarding marks or military papers of identification found upon them. He will collect, for transmission to persons in interest, through the authorities of their own country, all objects of personal use left by the dead, the sick or the wounded.

The discharge of explosives from balloons was forbidden by The Hague Conference of 1907 for a period extending to the close of the third peace conference. There is no prohibition in The Hague rules or in other conventions against throwing authorized projectiles from balloons into forts and fortified places.

A soldier without disguise found within the lines of a hostile army obtaining information is not considered a spy, nor are soldiers and civilians carrying out their mission openly and trusted with the delivery of despatches. To this class belong persons sent in balloons for the purpose of carrying despatches, etc. The fact of being in the enemy's lines dressed as a civilian or wearing the enemy's uniform is presumed to constitute a spy, but it is possible to rebut this presumption by proof. If a citizen or subject of a country or district invaded or conquered volunteers his service as a guide to the enemy or gives information to his own government, from which he is separated by the hostile army, or to the army of his government, he is a war traitor.

An officer incurs no responsibility for any unavoidable damage caused by a bombardment justified under the rules of war. Where the authorities of a town decline to comply with requisitions for provisions or supplies he requires he can bombard places or buildings, though he is not authorized to bombard them for non-payment of money contributions. The place occupied by a military force, or through which such a force is passing, is a defended place. Commanders, whenever admissible, inform the enemy of their intention to bombard a place, so that the non-combatants, and especially the women and children, may be removed before the bombardment commences. But it is no infraction of the common law of war to omit thus to inform the enemy. Surprise may be a necessity. There is no rule of war requiring a notification to the population of a besieged place to leave it, even when the bombardment is about to commence. The besieging commander can permit them to leave or not, as he pleases, and can prescribe the conditions. All necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings dedicated to religion, art, science and charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes. The presence of such buildings or places must be indicated by distinctly visible signs, which will not be respected when they are on buildings known to be used for military purposes.

A belligerent can destroy or seize all property of whatever nature, public or private, hostile or neutral, unless such property is specifically protected by some definite law of war; provided such destruction or seizure is imperatively demanded by necessities of war.

The British rule is given as follows: "The necessities of war" may obviously justify not only the seizure of private property, but even the destruction of such property and the devastation of whole districts." The German rule is as follows: "No damage must be done, not even the most trivial, which is not necessitated by military reasons. Every damage—the very greatest—is justifiable if war demands it or if it is a consequence of the proper carrying on of war."

As an end in itself, as a separate measure of war, devastation is not sanctioned by the law of war. There must be some reasonably close connection between the destruction of property and the overcoming of the enemy's army. Private property cannot be confiscated. It can be seized only by military necessity for the support or other benefit of the army or of the occupant. Pillage or sacking is prohibited under the extreme penalty of death.

Submarine cables connecting an occupied territory with a neutral territory shall not be seized or destroyed except in the case of absolute necessity. They must likewise be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made.

Practically everything belonging to an enemy may be requisitioned, a bootjack being among the things requisitioned during the Franco-German war, and six eggs for the benefit of the staff. Billeting of troops for quarters and subsistence is also authorized.

Mr. Spaight in his "War Rights on Land" says: "It

is the experience of history that an occupant can usually seize, in land war, what he wants; and if he cannot, the threat of either carrying off the prominent citizens as hostages or burning down a few houses usually suffices to bring the people to terms."

Persons who, within an occupied territory, rise in arms against the enemy are regarded as war rebels, and may suffer death, whether they rise singly, in small or large bands, even when called upon by their government to do so. The same punishment is inflicted upon those guilty of espionage; supplying information to the enemy; damaging means of communication, telegraphs or war material; aiding prisoners of war to escape; intentional misleading of troops while acting as guide; voluntarily assisting the enemy by guiding them or giving them money; or numerous other acts of hostility. All war crimes are subject to death penalty. Reprisals for illegal acts of warfare can be undertaken by a belligerent to enforce compliance with recognized rules of civilized warfare, but they can never be used as a means of mere revenge.

It is forbidden to lay unanchored automatic contact mines unless they be so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after those who laid them have lost control over them; also to lay such mines off the coasts and ports of the enemy with the sole object of intercepting commercial navigation.

RIFLE SHOOTING

Lord Kitchener's advice to limit the brief training of recruits for the second army to teaching the men how to shoot is in the line with the purposes of the National Rifle Association of America. "See that the new levies know how to handle their rifles," Kitchener is reported as saying. "It makes very little difference whether they know their right foot from their left if they know how to shoot."

Congress has recently provided for the issue of the Krag rifle with 120 rounds of ammunition for each rifle free to rifle clubs. Although this law has been in effect only four months there has already been organized in different parts of the country more than forty rifle clubs allied with the N.R.A., which has been delegated by the Secretary of War to carry out the purposes of the new law. It is hoped that this will revive the interest in rifle shooting in this country, a sport which has become almost extinct owing principally to the cost of cartridges and the lack of ranges.

The Government owns only one range, and that is located in Wisconsin, and for several reasons it is not in commission. There are small ranges located at or near most of the Army posts, but these are used only at stated times of the year for the target practice of the local garrisons. Practically all the states have state ranges for the use of the National Guard, but these are so hedged about with restrictions and suffer so for lack of funds that they are only in use during the period that the National Guard is practicing. Efforts have been made from time to time in Congress to pass legislation looking to the acquirement of sites for ranges, maneuvering grounds, etc., but without success. A definite policy of range construction should be adopted by Congress. One range a year should be constructed until ranges have been provided in all the different sections of the country. Until this has been done and not before will the civilian rifle club movement flourish and become of value. It has been recommended by the Secretary of War and by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice that Congress make a lump appropriation to cover the cost of transportation of all teams to the national matches, and thereby remove the unequal burden now imposed through the method of charging this expense against the states' Federal appropriation for Militia purposes.

The plan of dividing the country into five divisions to hold national matches in each division, thus reducing the cost to the state of sending teams to national matches, has not met with the success that was hoped for. Of the thirteen states composing Division A, whose matches have just been held at Sea Girt, N.J., only five sent teams to this match. In Division B, in which the Southern states are grouped, it is expected that all but South Carolina will be represented at the matches to be held at Jacksonville, Fla., in October. There will be no matches held in Division C, comprising the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota. In Division D, comprising the states of Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, the national matches in conjunction with the National Rifle Association matches will be held the first week in October, but only the states of Arizona, Indiana and Kansas will participate. These matches will be held at Fort Riley, Kas. In Division E, which includes the states of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington and the Territory of Hawaii, no matches will be held, as only two states, California and Oregon, were interested.

The failure of the divisional shoot proposition will undoubtedly cause the return to the annual matches at one central point, but unless legislation is secured to equalize the cost of the states in sending teams it is more than probable that interest will wane until the national matches will become a farce. This will be most unfortunate in view of the stimulation which the holding of these matches has given to rifle shooting in this country. Under the present law an onerous burden falls upon those states located farthest away from the range where the matches are held, and in many cases this burden falls upon small and financially weak states that cannot afford to carry such a burden.

Customs returns of the Philippine Islands received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs and compiled for the year ending June, 1914, show a satisfactory condition in the import trade, but a reduced value in exports, as compared with the year ending June, 1913. Imports amounted to \$56,011,570, and, though slightly below those of the previous year, there was a substantial increase in the general import trade of the islands, the smaller total being due to greatly reduced foreign purchases of rice following larger local production. Exports were valued at \$51,238,048, and were about two and a half million less than the exceptionally large value reached in 1913. The reduced export total reflected the continuing effect of the drought and typhoons of 1912 on the production of copra and Manila hemp, and a decline of about one-half in the American demand for the Philippine cigar. The

decline in the value of the cigar trade was consequently serious in spite of well maintained shipments to other countries. Exports of leaf tobacco on the other hand were the largest recorded during American occupation. Trade with the United States continued to increase and constituted over half of all imports and forty-three per cent. of all exports.

DUM-DUM BULLET AND BALLOON BOMBS.

The Tacoma Daily News calls attention to the fact that the adoption of a ban upon the dum-dum bullet at The Hague in 1899 was opposed by the British and American delegates. When the anti-dum-dum declaration was adopted in 1899 the only nations present and not signing were the United States and Great Britain. Portugal abstained from voting. Captain Crozier, for the United States, presented the following argument against the anti-dum-dum rule:

First, that it forbade the use of expanding bullets, notwithstanding the possibility that they might be made to expand in such regular manner as to assume simply the form of a larger caliber which properly it might be necessary to take advantage of, if it should in the future be found desirable to adopt a musket of very much smaller caliber than any then in use. Second, that by thus prohibiting what might be the most humane method of increasing the shocking power of a bullet and limiting the prohibition to expanding and flattening bullets, it might lead to the adoption of one of much more cruel character than that prohibited. Third, that it condemned by designed implication, without even the introduction of any evidence against it, the use of a bullet actually employed by the army of a civilized nation.

Sir John Ardagh, an English delegate, who with Captain Crozier for the Americans alone spoke against the proposed rule, said:

It has been proven in our petty wars in India that a man perforated five times by these (English Lee-Metford) bullets was still able to walk a considerable distance to an English hospital to have his wounds dressed. It was proven recently that the large majority of the Derwishes who were able to save themselves by flight had been wounded by small English bullets, whereas the Remington and Martini of the Egyptian army sufficed to disable. It was necessary to find more efficient means and to meet this necessity in India the projectile known under the name of Dum-dum was made in the arsenal of that name near Calcutta.

The News also notes the fact that at this same conference the American delegate argued against the prohibition of bomb dropping from balloons, although the United States and Great Britain ratified the action of the convention in this matter, which Germany did not do, nor Austria-Hungary, France or Bulgaria.

William I. Hull in "The Two Hague Conferences" says:

In the commission, Captain Crozier (American delegate) repeated his motions and argument, adding that existing balloons might injure inoffensive populations as well as combatants, and destroy a church as well as a battery, but that perfected balloons might diminish the length of the war, and consequently its evils, as well as the expenses caused by it. The representatives of France and Great Britain supported this argument, and after Colonel Gilinsky, of Russia, had failed to carry a prohibition of ten years, the commission unanimously adopted Captain Crozier's motion for a prohibition of five years' duration.

By the time the second conference met in 1907 the five-year prohibition had expired. "Professor Renault, of France, repeated the arguments used in 1899 by Captain Crozier, of the United States, in favor of temporary as against permanent prohibition," says Hall's book. And the second conference adopted a prohibition, not permanent, but to last until the end of the third peace conference.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR SEA POWER.

Capt. John Hood, U.S.N., is of the opinion that great changes can be made in existing conditions that will give the nation a fairer return in sea power for the money expended annually in the United States on the naval establishment. There is approximately at the present time ninety-three millions of dollars per annum of the total naval appropriation bill that may be called a fixed charge, and this is increasing from year to year. The expenditure of this, while supporting the Navy in its present state, does not maintain or add to the sea power of the nation. In a paper in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute Captain Hood says that no policy has governed the growth and development of our shore establishments, which seem to have come into being to meet the needs of the moment as expediency or sectional interest dictated. Lacking a policy the naval shore establishment of to-day presents as a whole the aspect of a makeshift, and like all makeshifts they conduce to the waste of public funds. The basic principle of any policy tending to correct the present defects must be that the entire shore establishment exists solely for and is an adjunct to the fleet. As to the strength of the fleet, Captain Hood lays down the principle that we should possess a Navy sufficiently strong to dominate the western North Atlantic (including the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico) and the Northern Pacific. By "dominate" is meant the ability to maintain in the areas to be dominated a superiority over any force likely to be brought against us. Any less force would be inadequate and effort largely wasted, since it would leave the U.S. detached possessions such as Porto Rico, the Panama Canal, etc., open to capture, our foreign trade to destruction, and our coasts to attack. Our naval bases and arsenals should be sufficient in number to maintain the fleet in war and to insure naval supremacy in the waters mentioned. The system of bases should include home, subsidiary and outlying. Economy calls for the smallest number of home bases that will maintain the fleet, that is, one great home base centrally located and fully developed on the east coast and another on the west coast. Economy, however, should not be the controlling motive in establishing home bases. The strategic principle should not be ignored, and this demands imperatively more than one home base on each coast.

Captain Hood believes that two home bases on each coast will meet the requirements. More than these would be wasteful extravagance. The southern of the east coast bases should be at Chesapeake Bay and the northern at New York, as Boston lacks adequate harborage, and that of Narragansett Bay has been exaggerated. Its lack of natural resources should bar the latter. On the west coast nature has provided only two proper sites, Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay. Philadelphia would be the leading subsidiary base under Captain Hood's scheme. Key West would be another

on account of its facilities for directing torpedo warfare. These two would be enough subsidiary bases, including both coasts. In outlying bases, Guantanamo and Panama would be sufficient for eastern waters, and in the Pacific Guam and Hawaii need only proper development to insure us supremacy in the Northern Pacific. In a war with an Asiatic nation or with an enemy coming from Asia Guam has a greater strategic value than Hawaii. That it has not been so recognized is a surprise to Captain Hood. The development of Guam should be started at once, the essayist urges. The existing yards at Portsmouth, N.H., Boston and Charleston, S.C., should be retained, and the closure of those at Pensacola and New Orleans should be continued. In establishing the New York base another site below bridges and preferably on the Jersey shore should be selected. No money should be expended for naval purposes anywhere in the Philippines, but a site should be selected in the archipelago as a possible subsidiary base.

NO AGE LIMIT FOR SOLDIERS IN WAR.

It is interesting to note that the leading generals in the present European war are well advanced in years. Generals Joffre, Pau and Gallieni, of the French army now in the field, are close on seventy years of age. Of the British generals at present prominent Kitchener is sixty-four, Smith-Dorrien fifty-six and Sir John French sixty-two. In the German army General von Emmich is sixty-six, General von Kluck is sixty-eight, General von Hausen is sixty-eight, General von Heeringen sixty-four, General von Einem sixty-one, General von Buelow sixty-eight, General von Moltke sixty-six and General von Hindenberg sixty-seven.

An ex-attaché in an article in the Washington Post of Sept. 27 says in this connection:

"For near a generation we have been treated to stories of the ruthless manner in which the Kaiser was apt to retire his gray-haired and veteran generals to make way for younger men. Yet when the present war broke out—that war in which the very existence of his empire is at stake—we find him intrusting all the most important commands to officers who would have been long since superannuated had they served under the Stars and Stripes.

"Thus, General von Kluck, far and away the most able strategist, and most skillful leader on the German side, who marched his army to within gunshot of Paris, and then was obliged to retire because the center and left of the German line had failed to keep pace with his advance, and had remained far in the rear, is between sixty-eight and sixty-nine. General von Hindenberg, who has borne the brunt of the fighting in the empire's eastern borders, where he commands in chief, is sixty-seven. Gen. Julius von Moltke, for seven years past the Chief of the General Staff at Berlin, and as such responsible for the marvelous, successful and rapid mobilization of the German army, is considerably over sixty-six. The same may be said of General von Emmich, who directed the siege of Liège, and who led the vanguard of the German forces that invaded Belgium. Sixty-nine winters stand to the credit of General von Hausen, who is in charge of the Saxon army, and to that of General von Buelow, one of the most trusted and capable of the military advisers of the Kaiser.

"France's three principal generals, upon whose shoulders she has placed the chief responsibility for the defense of the nation, namely, Joffre, the commander-in-chief; Gallieni, who is in supreme military control in Paris, and Paul Pau, who is at the head of the French army in southern Alsace, are all near seventy. General Pau, indeed, who lost his right arm in the Franco-German war of 1870, was appointed three weeks after the outbreak of the hostilities to supersede a very much younger man who has shown a lack of the necessary experience of a commander in the field. The gallant old veteran has done wonderfully well, and holds the whole of the southern portion of the Reichsland, that is to say, a big slice of German territory.

"General Soukominoff, the Russian Minister of War, the reorganizer of the Czar's army and its brains in the present campaign, is a white-haired, white-bearded man of sixty-eight, and it is to him that the great Muscovite hosts now invading Austria and Germany are indebted for their many victories.

"With regard to England, Field Marshal Lord Kitchener is considerably over the U.S. Army age limit, while Field Marshal Lord Roberts was close upon seventy when fifteen years ago he was sent to South Africa to retrieve the disasters sustained by the English in the early stages of the campaign, to assume supreme command of the British forces in the field and to effect the conquest of the Transvaal and of the Orange Free State.

"Field Marshal Count Moltke was over sixty-six when he defeated Austria in the seven weeks' war of 1866, and seventy-one when he brought the invasion of France to a successful conclusion in 1871. Emperor William at the time of his proclamation as German Kaiser in the palace of Versailles was seventy-four. Moltke's principal associates in the last Franco-German war were Field Marshal von Roon, aged sixty-nine, and Field Marshal von Steinmetz, who was seventy-five, while Prince Blucher, who still lives to this day in German history as Marshal Voerwartz (Field Marshal Go-ahead), was near eighty when he helped the Duke of Wellington to inflict the final defeat upon Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo.

"All of the names mentioned above constitute so many arguments against the policy of superannuation in the Army and Navy, since in war, as in so many other callings, it is experience that counts above everything else."

GENERAL WEAVER'S FINE GOLF.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., played so good a game in the seniors' golf tournament at the Apawamis links, Rye, N.Y., that he was in a tie for the best single day gross, an 82 made on the second day, September 24. This tournament was open only to golfers over fifty-five years of age and attracted more than two hundred players from all parts of the country. Of General Weaver's achievement in carding an 82 the Brooklyn Eagle said: "One of the surprises of the day was the General's card of 82; he is a member of the Chevy Chase Club at Washington, D.C., where admirals and generals are so numerous that it is recorded that once when an enraged officer grabbed an offending caddy at the home green and swung him around he bowled over three rear admirals, two major

generals and one brigadier general. General Weaver frequently partnered President Taft in four-ball matches when the late Major Butt, who went down on the Titanic, was unable to play with Mr. Taft. General Weaver's card follows: Out, 4 4 4 6 4 4 7 3 4—40; in, 3 4 6 4 8 5 3 5 4—42; total, 82. The 8 on this card would have thrown anybody but a soldier off his game. The fourteenth hole is 548 yards long and is named Waterloo, on account of so many hopes being blasted there. When he carded the 8 General Weaver only gave an extra tug at his belt and said, "There is no Old Guard to order up to charge, but I'll make those last holes better than Colonel Bogey or die." It was a desperate struggle between these two military gentlemen, but the General won in fine fashion, outflanking the Colonel and getting a two-stroke advantage by making the last four holes in 5 3 5 4, to the Colonel's 5 4 6 4."

There is only one fault to be found with the above account of that memorable round. No reason existed for surprise at the General's card among those who are familiar with his far, straight driving, his accurate approaching, his skill in negotiating bunkers, and, more than all else, his deadly work with the putter.

THE FLEET DESCRIBED.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., contributes to the October Scribner's an excellent article on "The Fleet," which is illustrated by sixteen handsome full-page illustrations. Admiral Schroeder tells us:

"It is difficult to conceive of any calling or situation that demands more of human nature, greater qualities of mind and body and heart, greater physical and nerve endurance, more self-control and ability to control others, more judgment in harnessing together a rational prudence with well-timed boldness, than is demanded of the man who is successfully to command in war a modern fleet, with its vast agencies and resources and responsibilities. With a diminishing onus of responsibility the same applies to those who command the individual squadrons, divisions, ships and flotillas composing the fleet; and also to those younger officers whose untiring energy has placed them in mastery of every detail of their calling. And mark the elements that go to form their field of mastery—the stately ship, the nimble torpedoboot, the thundering gun, the intricate and silent torpedo, the complex engine, the unearthly radio, the plunging submarine, the soaring aeroplane."

Answering a suggestion that it cannot be possible to find occupation for the 900 seamen and seventy marines on board a ship like the dreadnought New York, for example, the Admiral says:

"To begin with, all that great number of men have to be fed; that requires cooks and bakers, of which there are eighteen besides the officers' mess attendants; and the distribution and serving of the food and clearing away afterward, with the precise sanitary neatness rigidly required, has to be done by some fifty or more men, called messmen, who take turns at this duty for a month or more at a time, one to each mess of fifteen or twenty. All those men have their stations for battle and exercise, of course; there is not such a person as a non-combatant on board, the complement assigned to each ship being fixed by careful consideration of the stations that have to be filled in battle.

"Then, apart from the lighting of all the numerous compartments of the ship (2,500 electric lamps), there are the powerful searchlights to be maintained, and innumerable call-bells and telephones and other electrical instruments connected with the fire control, that is to say, for conveying from different points aloft and aloft to every turret and gun and torpedo information as to the distance of the enemy and his apparent speed across the line of fire; also the running of the dynamos and the powerful motors for training the ponderous turrets and guns, and hoisting and ramming home the powder and shell; all that installation requires the constant attention of thirty-three electricians besides those detailed for radio (wireless) watch.

"The engine room force, including machinists' mates and water-tenders and oilers and firemen, etc., sums up to 294, who stand their watches while cruising at sea, and are kept busy in port maintaining a reduced number of steaming boilers, running auxiliaries such as distillers and ice machines and bilge pumps, repairing and maintaining the vast number of large and small engines of different kinds, running power boats, etc. There are thirty-seven gunner's mates and turret captains in constant care and supervision over powder, gun-cotton, turrets, guns and torpedoes. The artificer branch comprises the twenty-odd carpenters, ship fitters, boiler makers, plumbers, blacksmiths, painters, etc., whose work may be said to be never 'up.' Men on special watch also include the quartermasters and signalmen, of whom there are usually at least four on watch all the time when not at battle stations; and what with the 'wigwag' and semaphore and flag signaling those men have a busy time.

"The medical officers have seven permanent assistants—hospital steward and hospital apprentices; the latter is a queer name, but it means 'nurses' really; and the band of sixteen musicians are in many ships instructed and detailed as additional surgeon's assistants in battle, to give first aid, and to carry the wounded to the dressing stations. The paper work on board is quite considerable, apart from the custody and accounting and issue of stores; twelve 'yeomen' (writers) have a busy time keeping up with the demands. There are ten 'masters-at-arms,' that is, the police of the ship, picked from the seamen class, who are charged with the custody of men under arrest, the supervision of messes, and the preservation of order and discipline generally below decks.

"There are sentries always on post, at the gangways, ammunition passages, scuttle-butt (drinking water), as orderly at the captain's door and other posts; and guards of honor to be paraded when other commanding officers come on board, and on all occasions of ceremony.

"It is evident that there are not many men left to do the traditional but ever necessary so-called 'ship work'—care of boats and manning them, handling anchors and chains and awnings, handling the log and the lead, steering the ship, daily cleaning of compartments and hull, 'answering calls' to meet contingencies of all kinds and at all times. But all, be it remembered, all have their battle stations. These boatswain's mates, coxswains, seamen, ordinary seamen, etc., form the turret and gun crews and fire control parties, and by their ceaseless drill acquire the skill shown in the wrecked targets in target practice, or recently at Vera Cruz, in quietly demolishing one building after another from which a dangerous fire was directed upon our landing parties. And these same men should be and are now expert with the rifle also; the camp and rifle range at our naval

station in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, have proved their value.

"A normal fleet, consisting of sixteen to twenty heavy ships, manned by 16,000 to 20,000 men, maintains a brigade of four to five regiments of seamen and one of marines, or 6,000 to 7,000 well equipped and well trained men, of whom many are sharpshooters; and the gunboats and small cruisers also have their landing parties. Some of the companies are organized as field artillery, with powerful 3-inch field guns. It may be remembered what good shooting those field guns did at Vera Cruz.

"If the men who captured Vera Cruz in last April had been as untrained and helpless as the great majority of the force that we had in Havana harbor ready to land at a moment's notice at the time of the first intervention in the autumn of 1906 there would have been a fearfully different tale to tell of our casualties. Fortunately, upon that former occasion, while all ready and sleeping on our knapsacks for some weeks, we were not called upon to land; the presence and readiness of that force (2,500) was sufficient.

"It is a simple fact that the seaman of to-day must, of necessity, be trained in warfare with virtually every known weapon. And he has come to be properly known now as a 'seaman' rather than 'sailor.' Ships no longer sail. The term 'sailor' carries one back to the days so delightfully portrayed in the novels of Captain Marryat and Fenimore Cooper; and it is suggestive of a rollicking, tarry-handed son of Neptune, with a quid in his starboard cheek, who gives his trousers a hitch, and says, 'Shiver my timbers!' God bless the old-time sailor man. I loved him; as I also love the alert young seaman of to-day. Each was and is well suited to his time. The former has left his impress, his *cachet*, upon the history of the world. The latter is making a good beginning; apart from his manliness and courage, it is not too much to say that throughout the length and breadth of our land there is not a community more law-abiding, or possessed of higher ideals, than the crew of an American man-of-war.

"The potential force of a battleship has been likened to that of fifty thousand men; and that is not an exaggeration. Without doubt, in a struggle between two great sea powers a decisive battle between two fleets of battleships with their concomitant groups of fast cruisers, torpedo craft and all the rest, could well have as great influence upon the issue of the war as a crushing victory over an army of a million men. It therefore surely behooves us to have a fleet in the first place, and to have it ready and efficient in the second.

"But there is something more contained in the term 'The Fleet.' It is more than simply the tactical mane given to any one sea army. 'The Fleet' represents in the eyes and hearts of naval officers and men the great goal; in a word, it symbolizes the consummation of efforts guided by professional pride and service loyalty, and made possible by professional ability and untiring labor. It is hailed with enthusiasm by those who are in it and of it, and is looked back upon with affection by those whose connection has had to be severed."

Admiral Schroeder speaks of the gratified delight with which the great body of officers received the news that had been accepted as a principle at Washington that "the Navy Department exists for the fleet." He shows the necessity of fleet maneuvers, for "ships do not make a fleet any more than a mob makes an army." Those who command the fleet and the divisions and the ships in war should, as far as practicable, be those who have been training them. There should not at any time be any more changes or shifting about than are absolutely unavoidable in the admirals, captains, officers and crews, however perfect.

"It is related that a certain flag officer who had commanded a division was asked if he thought he could command a fleet, and that he said he could best reply in the words of the man who was asked if he could play the violin, and who replied that he thought he could, but was not sure as he had never tried."

MANEUVERS OF 1ST BRIGADE, U.S.A.

The organizations of the 1st Brigade of the U.S. Army, now engaged in maneuvers at Plattsburg, N.Y., consist of the following: Col. William A. Mann, commanding; Capt. Robert I. Rees, 3d Inf., acting brigade adjutant; 3d Infantry, Major W. H. Gordon; 5th Infantry, Col. C. G. Morton; 29th Infantry, Col. J. S. Mallory.

Brigade reinforced by 2d Cavalry, Col. W. J. Nicholson; battalion, 3d Field Artillery, Major W. J. Snow.

Sept. 21: The entire command left Plattsburg, N.Y., in the morning. The Blues, consisting of the infantry, one squadron of cavalry and one battery of artillery, camped at West Chazy, while the Reds—the cavalry less one squadron, and the artillery less one battery—camped about six miles to the northwest.

Sept. 22: The camps remained unchanged, but outposts were maintained and scouting parties were operating between the lines.

Sept. 23: The Blues moved to Robinson on the old Military Road, where the Reds were encountered and driven back. The Blues camped at Robinson.

Sept. 24: The Blues, Colonel Morton commanding, continued to move northwest on the Military Road, forcing the Reds to fall back. The Blues camped at Irona on the Rutland Railroad and the Reds at Ellenburgh.

Sept. 25: All the troops were combined in one force, except one squadron of cavalry, which was detailed to outline an enemy, and the brigade commander—Colonel Mallory—was directed to attack his outlined force, which retired through the forest to Ellenburgh. Upon arrival at the latter place the brigade took up a position to protect the State Road, the Military Road and the Rutland Railroad against two brigades of the enemy, which were moving east, by rail, from Ogdensburg. The entire command camped at Ellenburgh and will remain there until the morning of Sept. 29, when the maneuvers will be resumed.

Sept. 26: The equipment of the 2d Cavalry was inspected by Major T. Q. Donaldson, I.G.

Sept. 28: Each regiment of infantry was given a regimental problem as part of their annual field inspection. The weather up to Sept. 28 was generally good. The first two days out of Plattsburg were rather warm and dusty, but since then it has been quite cool. The country is very good for the work being done—rolling, with many stone walls, plenty of roads, good artillery positions. There is little of the land which cannot be passed over by troops at this season. A great deal of the open country is pasture land. The health of the men has been very good, indeed.

WAR COMMENTS OF A MILITARY MAN.

The Outlook for Sept. 16 has some interesting comments on the war in Europe "by a West Point graduate." Students of the Manchurian war may be disposed to criticize this writer's reference to "the complete rout of the Russian army at Mukden," as it has been generally recognized that the failure of the Japanese in the war to inflict a decisive defeat that would prevent the Russians from falling back in good order to new positions enabled the Russians to retreat with their organization so nearly intact that they could assume a very independent tone in the Portsmouth peace negotiations. The retirement of the Russian forces at Mukden occurred on March 10. General Kuropatkin in his work, "The Russian Army and the Japanese War" (vol. 2, page 334), says: "On the whole the confusion was at its greatest between March 8 and 10 on the northern front of the second army, but the energetic and gallant General Launits was in command, and he not only beat back all attacks but reached the inert units of the second army whose rear Nogi was threatening. On March 10, General Muiloff in command of the rear guard gallantly and successfully carried out the difficult duty of covering the retirement of the second and third armies." If the Army (the second) upon whose front the worst confusion reigned was able to retire under successful covering there could scarcely have been a rout. The writer in the Outlook says:

"In the great problem that is being worked out in Europe to-day there is but little difference except in minor details from what military experts had predicted would occur. Many of these predictions have been proved fairly uncanny in their accuracy, the daily work of the German armies on the French frontier being almost exactly as foretold by our best students of war."

"Whether the Germans occupy Paris or the Russians capture Berlin will have little immediate effect on the ultimate solution. Bull Run did not defeat the North. The South fought for two long years after Gettysburg and Vicksburg. The loss of great battles and important cities will not end this war. The loss of their capitals would be a blow to the pride of both nations and would have a certain moral effect on the mass of the inhabitants; but the only thing that will end this titanic struggle will be that which brought the Civil War to a close—the cutting off of supplies of food and munitions of war and the complete exhaustion and practical annihilation of the armies of one side or the other. Which is it going to be? France and England and Russia can wage bitter war for months, or even years, after Paris is captured; Germany can fight many terrible battles after Berlin is in the hands of the Russians."

"England has control, not only of the Channel, but of all the oceans, and is free to transport her war levies from Australia, Canada and India. We may yet see the strange spectacle of a quarter of a million Indian troops fighting in France; and as this is an age of wonders, little Japan might loan a few hundred thousand men to the Allies, just to get even with the Kaiser for 1893."

"The rapidity with which the Germans have reduced and captured the forts around Liège, Namur and other fortified cities that were in their way would indicate that they must have a large number of heavy caliber siege guns and mortars with the attacking force. They must use at least 9-inch guns and 11-inch mortars. The guns have their own carriages, and their transportation over the excellent roads of Europe is a simple matter. The taking of the siege mortar with an invading army is more difficult, and the German transport service must resort to the use of large platforms on wheels which they move over the macadam roads by steam or motor engines, or, what is more likely, they are probably four-tracking the railway supply lines, thus enabling the artillery force to mount this heavy ordnance on huge platforms laid on flat cars and moved at will into position where it can be unloaded and planted for attack. The effective range of these siege mortars is from six to nine miles; they throw an armor-piercing shell which weighs about eight hundred pounds, and it can be readily seen that a rain of these interesting missiles would make any but the hardest troops desire a change of station, especially as their accuracy of fire at seven miles is within a few feet."

"Both sides have undoubtedly suffered enormous losses, but our newspapers should avoid the ridiculous and exaggerated statements that have been appearing recently. One day last week the papers stated that the Germans had destroyed three Russian corps of 120,000 men and had captured 70,000. In the complete rout of the Russian army at Mukden the Japanese captured only about 30,000, and in the Civil War the North lost in killed but a little over 100,000 in the whole four years. It would be a human impossibility to destroy 120,000 men in one battle. A loss of twenty per cent. in killed and wounded is about all that seasoned troops will stand before giving way, and ten per cent. is a frightful loss."

"The newspapers recently printed a despatch saying that the French were impressed by the coolness of the British soldiers under fire because they went into battle smoking their pipes."

"This is no uncommon occurrence in both the British and American armies. In hard service of any kind parade ground discipline is largely laid aside, and especially in battle a soldier is allowed to do almost anything that will keep up his nerve, keep him going toward the enemy and keep his rifle popping. He can smoke, swear or even take a drink if he can get it, so long as he keeps going in the right direction. It is a common thing to see American soldiers smoking under fire, and 'Dutch courage' is a common nickname for liquor. In the fight at El Caney, Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, the story was told that General Chaffee had half of his cigar shot away by a Spanish sharpshooter, at which discourtesy the General expressed his opinion of that Spaniard in no uncertain terms."

WHAT GENERAL FRENCH REPORTS.

The only one of the commanders in the field in France who gives any detailed information of what is transpiring is Field Marshal French, commander-in-chief of the British army in the field. From the last official report, covering the movements of the British and French troops from Sept. 14 to Sept. 18, we take these items:

"The cavalry took a number of prisoners. Many of the Germans taken belong to the reserve and Landwehr formations, which fact appears to indicate that the enemy is compelled to draw on other classes of soldiers to fill the gaps in his ranks."

"Besides adding to the discomfort of the soldiers

holding the line, the wet weather to some extent hampered the motor transport service, which was also hindered by broken bridges."

"The only infantry attacks made by the enemy were on the extreme right of our position, and, as had happened before, were repulsed with heavy loss, chiefly, on this occasion, by our field artillery."

"In order to convey some idea of the nature of the fighting it may be said that along the greater part of our front the Germans have been driven back from the forward slopes on the north of the river. Their infantry are holding strong lines of trenches among and along the edge of the numerous woods which crown the slopes. These trenches are elaborately constructed and cleverly concealed. In many places there are wire entanglements and lengths of rabbit fencing."

"Both woods and open are carefully aligned, so that they can be swept by rifle fire and machine guns, which are invisible from our side of the valley. The ground in front of the infantry trenches is also, as a rule, under crossfire from the field artillery placed on neighboring features and under high-angle fire from pieces placed well back behind the woods on top of the plateau."

"A feature of this action, as of the previous fighting, is the use by the enemy of their numerous heavy howitzers, with which they are able to direct long-range fire all over the valley and right across it. Upon these they evidently place great reliance."

"Where our men are holding the forked edges of the high ground on the north side they are now strongly entrenched. They are well fed, and in spite of the wet weather of the last week are cheerful and confident."

"Our casualties have been severe, but it is probable that those of the enemy are heavier. The rain has caused a great drop in the temperature, and there is more than a distinct feeling of autumn in the air, especially in the early mornings."

"On our right and left the French have been fighting fiercely and have also been gradually gaining ground. One village has already during this battle been captured and recaptured twice by each side, and at the time of writing remains in the hands of the Germans."

"The fighting has been at close quarters and of the most desperate nature, and the streets of the village are filled with dead of both sides."

"The Germans are a formidable enemy, well trained, long prepared and brave. Their soldiers are carrying on the contest with skill and valor. Nevertheless, they are fighting to win anyhow, regardless of all the rules of fair play, and there is evidence that they do not hesitate at anything in order to gain victory."

"A large number of the tales of their misbehaviors are exaggerations, and some of the stringent precautions they have taken to guard themselves against the inhabitants of the areas traversed are possible justifiable measures of war. It has not been definitely established that they have committed atrocities on many occasions and they have been guilty of brutal conduct."

"In view of the many statements made in the press as to the use of Zeppelins against us it is interesting to note that the members of the Royal Flying Corps, who had been out on reconnaissances every day since their arrival in France, have never seen a Zeppelin, though airships of a non-rigid type have been seen on two occasions near Marne."

"The orders of the Royal Flying Corps are to attack Zeppelins at once, and there is some disappointment at the absence of those targets."

"The French armies on our right and left are making good progress, and I feel sure that we have only to hold on with tenacity to the ground we have won for a very short time longer when the Allies will be again in full pursuit of a beaten enemy."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The abolition of prize money has been received with satisfaction by the British navy, who are to receive in lieu of it the goodly sum in bounty. Under the old system detached British ships or squadrons would be cruising about trade routes, in comparative safety, picking up enemy's ships by the score, and subsequently receiving all the prize money allowed by the courts for such captures. None would have gone to the crews of the ships forming the Grand Fleet which has rendered all these captures so easy and free from danger. Speaking of this, the United Service Gazette says: "The work is strenuous, and the wear and tear of ships and men is trying to a degree. While most of the enemy's ships are laying snugly protected behind forts and minefields, the crews of the British ships are subjected to the wearying strain of keeping close watch and ward over a wild waste of waters, where the waves are generally tumultuous and the winds wild. Day and night they sleep by their guns, and strain their eyes in every direction for a sign of the enemy, as they patrol their allotted areas. There is no rest and no easing down of this eternal strain. The bottoms of their ships grow foul, and they may be handicapped by a reduced speed if the enemy should suddenly decide to give battle, for the Germans will assuredly dock and clean the bottoms of their own ships as often as possible, while they are waiting their own time to challenge a battle. In this trial, if and when it takes place, there is sure to be large losses on both sides; but our repairing facilities exceed those of the enemy, and we can place more new ships in the line than our opponents to fill the gaps made by a general fleet action. We have acquired the two new battleships intended for Turkey, which are large in tons and heavy in guns, and also new destroyers intended for South American republics. But the hammers are ringing on the anvils of our shipyards to a merry tune, and more warships of all classes are being fashioned and equipped to join our fighting fleet at an early date, both to the order of our own government and to foreign governments, whose ships will be commandeered."

Remarking on the wild rumors resulting from the censorship of the press by the British government, the United Service Gazette says: "As a result of this press censorship all sorts of absurd rumors get about, and with astonishing rapidity they spread themselves from Land's End to John o' Groats. For instance, last week we were informed by people 'who had seen them' that trainloads of Russian Cossacks were being brought round Archangel and entrained via Aberdeen for the south, east and west of England. One correspondent at Great Malvern had 'seen' these subjects of the Czar passing through the stations, and they were 'bringing their own horses' with them. Another informant in the south of

England had witnessed their progress to Newhaven in seventy-five trains, while yet another individual at Willesden had counted over eighty trains full of these wild men of the north. 'Five hundred thousand of them' was the total generally given, although there were not wanting much higher estimates, for as one 'eyewitness' said, 'each train would hold a thousand, and as they were traveling over most of the railways from Friday to Tuesday a nearer guess would be a million!' None of these news spreaders apparently took the trouble to look at a map to find out how these mysterious Russian soldiers got to Scotland from Archangel. If he had, he would have discovered in a twinkling that their journey would certainly not be a pleasant or a speedy one. There are no facilities for such an invasion. Archangel is near the White Sea, and if these warriors selected that means of transit the ships would have to go further north into the Arctic Ocean, round Lapland, skirt the Norwegian coasts, and come to Scotland past the Orkneys and Shetlands. The journey might be accomplished in about twelve months, but certainly not in as many days."

Sir Edward Carson's appeal to the Ulster Volunteers to enlist is expected to result in the formation of four regiments of from eight to ten thousand men of fine physique, the medical rejections being very small. The Army and Navy Gazette exults in the reflection that "whereas Austro-Hungary, after a long history of annexation and the forcible subjection of neighboring races, is now visibly falling asunder, the British Empire stands united and inseparable in bands of steel. The personal ascendancy of the British character, administration and method has rallied the diverse races over which the flag flies into one common brotherhood of patriotism." In a speech at Hull Earl Curzon, formerly Viceroy of India, said: "I would rather like to see the Bengal cavalry charge the German uhlan. I expect the little Gurkha, with his sturdy figure and dangerous cutting knife, will show what he can do, and we may be certain that the Rajput soldier of India will exhibit the valor and heroism for which he has been famous for numberless years. When these men reach the battlefield keep your eyes on the turban and the dark skin, and I think you will find that they will not dishonor you."

The correspondent of the London Mail at Rheims describes the successful effort made by the French Abbé Camu to save the lives of the German prisoners lying wounded in the Rheims Cathedral at the time of its destruction. When the Abbé emerged from the Cathedral leading the procession of wounded men from the flaming building, "I found," he says, "the whole body of wounded huddled together around the doors. Opposite to them was a furiously hostile crowd of civilians of the town and a number of soldiers with their rifles already leveled. I sprang forward. 'What are you doing?' I cried. 'They shall all burn,' shouted the soldiers, in answer. 'They shall go back and burn with the Cathedral, or we will shoot them here.' 'You are mad,' I exclaimed in reply. 'Think of what this means. All the world will hear of the crime the Germans have committed here, and if you shoot these men the world will know that France has been as criminal in her turn. Anyhow,' I said, 'you shall shoot me first, for I will not move.' Some of the prisoners were beaten by the crowd, mad with grief and rage, but they were finally forced through the gates of a private house, which were closed after them."

In a message addressed to princes and peoples of India the King-Emperor says: "Among the many incidents that have marked the unanimous uprising of the populations of My Empire in defense of its unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to My Throne expressed both by My Indian subjects, and by the Feudatory Princes and the Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigal offers of their lives and their resources in the cause of the realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict has touched my heart, and has inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation of good-will and fellowship which greeted my return in February, 1912, after the solemn ceremony of my coronation Durbar at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial a full harvest and a noble fulfillment of the assurance given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked."

The French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jusserand, filed with the State Department at Washington on Sept. 25 charges of acts in violation of the provisions of the Hague conventions committed by the German forces invading France, contained in ten documents, accompanied with a letter from the French government explaining that France was presenting these documents to all the neutral governments of the world, not in the expectation or desire that the neutrals take any action thereon, but merely to report to the governments signatory to the Hague conventions its accusations against Germany alleging violation of these conventions.

Describing his experiences in a letter to his wife, a German soldier, quoted by General French in one of his reports, says: "It was horrible! It was ghastly! But I have been saved for you and for our happiness, and I take heart again, although I am still terribly unnerved. God grant that I may see you again soon, and that this horror may soon be over. For four days I was under artillery fire. It was like hell, but a thousand times worse. On the night of the 9th the order was given to retreat, as it would have been madness to attempt to hold our position with our few men, and we should have risked a terrible defeat the next day. The 1st and 3d Armies had not been able to attack with us, as we had advanced too rapidly. Our morale was absolutely broken. In spite of unheard-of sacrifices, we had achieved nothing. Our 1st Battalion, which has fought with unparalleled bravery, is reduced from 1,200 to 194 men. These numbers speak for themselves."

From an article in the Nineteenth Century by Capt. W. Cecil Price on "The Practical Utility of the Boy Scout During the War" we learn that within twenty-four hours 2,500 British Boy Scouts were requisitioned by various public officials. Further, they have been engaged on police patrol, guarding the reservoirs, watching telegraph lines, and lurking round concentration camps of German prisoners, while 1,200 have been told off to assist the troops on the east coast. Against the names of thousands of Boy Scouts registered at headquarters is marked as indicating the service for which they are prepared, "Anywhere, anything."

The Archbishop of Canterbury decides that a man in holy orders cannot properly take his place in the firing line.

An appeal from Field Marshal Earl Roberts for the

loan of disused field glasses for non-commissioned officers at the front has resulted in a ready response.

LETTER FROM A MILITARY OBSERVER.

London, Sept. 18, 1914.

England is daily strengthening its troops and will have finally in the field all the men necessary to use up the Germans. At first, at Mons, only about 40,000 Britons were present. The Germans unquestionably surprised them. These British troops were acquainted with only maneuver ground displays, and these differ completely from the war of masses.

The Germans know and apply the principle of celerity of action. They used lorries (auto trucks) full of infantry and machine guns, and tried immediately for fire superiority.

Nobody had ever actually applied such velocity before, though everybody repeats ad nauseam that mobility and cohesion are the two great virtues of infantry.

Then the British fought their cannon in the open. Putting them on the left flank of the army was an error, and did not show any "sabe," but great forgetfulness of the fact that British are careless of their flanks.

To-day they are "encadré," "framed up" among the French, and must be attacked in front. That nobody has ever been able to do successfully from Crecy to Waterloo. All Napoleon's marshals were defeated at that game and Napoleon could not do it himself. The battle of the Marne has proved the wisdom displayed in this. Attacked in front by anything like equal numbers the Briton is the master of all European soldiers. Unfortunately they are too few Britons at present. This fool game of living among incendiaries without having your fire apparatus in order is deadly, idiotic and costly.

To-day the parks are full of splendid young fellows learning to drill, to point a rifle and all the other squad capers which should have been part of their school education. And these poor boys will shortly be put on a firing line under officers as ignorant as themselves. Peace at any price people, wake up! Ye are the real assassins; you who prevent Lord Roberts's prayer for conscription being answered.

Let me give you an example of what a highly expert officer can accomplish.

My cousin by marriage, Major Roger, had his twelve guns in action at Charleroi all day and fired 4,000 shots. He put six or seven German batteries out of action, never lost a man in his battalion, and was congratulated on the ground by General Roqueroles and the colored commander of the Turcos, whom he had supported and helped to victory. Major Roger, being a highly skilled artilleryman, had concealed his guns so that the Germans could not locate them, though their shell fire flew thick and fast around them.

Roger as a captain commanded the winning battery of the Sixth Corps at St. Mihiel, where he was met by Col. H. H. Rogers, N.G.N.Y., when he accompanied me, and the 40th Artillery Regiment was brought out for his education and passed in review by a general, you know, with a staff consisting of H. H. Rogers, my cousin, the wife of the French captain, and two officers sent to show and explain the fine points of the regiment, whose colonel turned out and came on my right while the thirty-six batteries trotted past, receiving salutes from us.

Now, back to the war. Von Kluck is a marvel. He made a splendid stab for Paris, and finding he had lost, seized the psychological moment to attack to recover his retreat. He got clean away, too. The official news stated "We have regained touch." So they must have lost it to regain it. The French left wing is composed of reservists, who can't compare with the active army in marching; that is the simple explanation of their failure to keep touch.

But when they came up to von Kluck his flank rested on the Oise; he faced a forest (l'Aigle north of Compiègne), and continued his front by the Aisne, a river very deep and unfordable, and his men were rested, entrenched in previously prepared positions, and ready to fight. Can you better this?

Furthermore, on his right flank were troops, so that he was ready to put fresh men in on any turning move because he knows that the man is the winner who puts in the last lot of fresh men in a turning movement.

The theory von Kluck is master of, and the practice, too. He is carrying that out with troops who are as inexperienced in war as our National Guard, but they have had maneuvers like war without bullets. Where would our people be, who can't feed 10,000 men during maneuvers in Massachusetts and Connecticut?

We look like soldiers, don't we? Colonels commanding 600 men sent to Vera Cruz. What a joke we are! Can anybody but Carnegie and company see militarism rampant in America?

If the Crown Prince can be attacked seriously by the French right when he goes between the Ardennes along the Meuse at the city of Stenay he should get his.

Now as to this dum-dum twaddle. The French bullet is solid, made of copper, and can't have a cone scooped in its bow, or it would not go straight, but tumble. Its effect is terrible, as I know by seeing the French wounded who fired at each other and hit their own people at the Col du Bonhomme. We had a number of these wounded at Vichy and the hurts were awful, particularly if the bullet had been deformed by touching trees or ricocheting. It entered the flesh, turned sideways and ripped things terribly, much worse than the German bullet, even in the cases where they had been extracted, with the lead having pushed its way through the casing of white metal.

The French doctors said they were dum-dum bullets, and I at first became very unpopular by denying it. Finally a doctor brought me a bullet he claimed was a dum-dum. On examination I showed him the marks on the rifling of where it had hit some hard substance all the way down the side, which had allowed the lead to push on after the lighter casing was checked by the tissues which it had penetrated. Finally, every bullet that has expanded thus was examined and found to have hit something or was twisted and keyholed on penetrating the man.

As many German cartridges brought by the wounded were examined and none found to bear any marks of any tampering, my theory was accepted, and I am quite sure it is the correct one. Most of the doctors know little or nothing of modern projectiles, and less about gunshot wounds; so their testimony needs to be taken with a great deal of allowance.

Also these civilian stories of atrocities, excepting Louvain. Of course, if women will go out of their

houses soldiers are apt to be sensuous. When you think of 1,250,000 to 1,500,000 men let loose on a country to kill, burn and destroy, they are apt to do so to excess.

After the war is over the generals who have burned towns for amusement will have to explain, and justice will surely be done.

The performances of Sherman's "bummers" is without rival in the history of war. The burning of Columbia was as bad as Louvain, it seems to me, and the responsibility for it had not yet been determined.

Sheridan made the valley of the Shenandoah a desert, boasting a crow would have to carry his rations to cross it.

Let those who sit by the fireside, well fed, protected from the mud and rain, sleeping under good roofs in good beds, ignorant of war wait for official inquiries, backed by valuable proofs, before giving a judgment on subjects they do not understand and of which they know nothing. Wait till we hear the German side. Wait till we learn what French and Russians have done before we pass on any one side. Hear the Chinese on the European troops in the Boxer campaign. All looked alike to them for cruelty and bestiality.

Give the Germans fair play, say I; and I can speak feelingly with eleven first and second cousins fighting for the tricolor of France, and all the women of the family wild because they can't go to the war, too.

I am told the New York papers claim the German defeat is a strategic move to the rear. It certainly is just about the same as General Lee made when he evacuated Richmond. I wish we could get a German Appomattox, but not yet I fear.

The Empire is at stake, and it will be a hard stroke to put through; but through it goes for sure. Everybody over here fully comprehends that unless Germany is dismembered a new war is inevitable in a few years, and that now, and not later, is the time to finish the job. It will be a hard nut to crack, but it is going to be done without fail if it takes twenty years. England means business, so does France and Russia, too. Belgium will keep on as long as they have a male alive.

This is a fight to a finish, and a decision only to be gotten by a knockout, and a knockout Europe will have.

MCCOSKEY BUTT,
Brig. Gen., N.G.N.Y.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

Garfield, Utah.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

By various accounts I see in the press this European war is proving the immense value of good marching to an army in the field. Some of the divisions have marched twenty-two hours on one meal with very little rest. In my letter of Aug. 29 it was not my intention to deprecate the value of good, straight shooting; what I wished to point out was, namely, that shooting is not everything in modern warfare. An army of moderate shots, those capable of passing what we term in Great Britain as third class shots, or a shade better than fifty per cent. of a possible, who possess endurance and stamina, and are able to stand the strain of day after day of hard marching, is a far more efficient fighting force than an army of "expert marksmen" who have so little staying power that they are completely knocked up from sheer exhaustion after one day's hard march.

If I was the commander of a National Guard regiment I would cut out this obsolete ceremonial drills in our costly armories, and substitute for it some stiff route marching at first till men are hardened in light marching order; afterward in heavy marching order, or, in other words, each man carrying full kit. The recruits now flocking in scores of thousands to the British colors will soon be made efficient, mainly for the reason that natives of the British Isles are a people who love to be out in the open air. A nation of good walkers, their amusements are open air ones, and not confined to indoor amusements, as is too often the case in America and generally the case in Continental Europe.

Practically all world's walking records, both amateur and professional, are held by British pedestrians, with the sole exception of the mile or so in short distance matches. In fact, Britain is so far ahead that the others are utterly and totally outclassed, and Britain is still further ahead in the all round excellence of the general average. The walking craze that captured England, or rather recaptured it and sent the whole nation walking mad, as it were, thousands all over the country taking part in these matches, has developed in one sense a nation of walkers. Another inducement to good walking are the fine macadam roads that abound everywhere in Great Britain. So it will take very little in that line to make the average British recruit efficient for field service. Already have five detachments from five different London regiments (territorial) covered the distance from London to Brighton, a shade over fifty-two miles, in full kit, inside of twenty hours' marching, including stops, and in that route, though a splendid road, are some five or six stiff, long, steep hills to climb, notably in crossing the Sussex downs.

At the commencement of the war the Kaiser and staff looked upon the British army as a negligible quality—ignored it; but after Mons, Charleroi and the fine retirement in face of great odds, the battle of the Marne, where they pushed back a superior German force, and again at the Aisne, they will be compelled to change their opinion of it. Seemingly British cavalry is far superior. German uhlans are no match at close quarters with British lancers, neither are their infantry. German infantry fire seemingly is very ineffective, but they seem to have some fine artillery. Anyhow, we cannot expect Germany's army of two years' active service to be equal to the seasoned and highly trained professional army of Great Britain, who put in seven years with the colors, and who in shooting get two or three hundred per cent. more experience at the rifle butts than the men in the short-termed German army.

One American correspondent says in a letter dated London that this war is being fought by conscripts, boys and recruits. It surprises me that men of even ordinary intelligence can make so idiotic a statement. In the first place, with the possible exception of Russia, there are no conscript armies in Continental Europe. There universal military service is compulsory, and there is a difference—aye, a great one—twixt conscription and compulsory service. The French army, war 1870-71, was raised by conscript levies, but after the débacle of Sedan and that disastrous war they were compelled to adopt the more efficient system of universal compulsory service.

As to Great Britain, hers is a small—small in comparison to the other European Powers—professional army

raised by voluntary enlistment. One can enlist at the early age of eighteen, but the term of enlistment is seven years with the colors and five in the reserve. At time of mobilization all reserves, over 100,000 in all, were called out. Of the regular battalions at home the average time of service could be placed at four years. With 100,000 reserves, thoroughly trained men, who have already completed seven years' active service, one can confidently state that the British expeditionary force of somewhere around 200,000 men now in France are seasoned and highly trained soldiers of an average of at least five years' service, which entirely disposes of that silly claptrap anent the present war being fought by boys and recruits—a statement so ridiculous and absurd that it won't stand one moment's scrutiny.

JOHN MORGAN.

[The statement in the above letter that Britain is so superior in walking that all other nations are outclassed does not agree with the table of statistics of long-distance records as given in the World Almanac. The record for six days, twelve hours a day, is jointly held at 363 miles by C. Faber, Pittsburgh, and Joe Scott, England. Four thousand quarter miles in 4,000 consecutive periods of ten minutes is the record of W. Gale, made in England in 1877, but Edward Payson Weston, the American pedestrian, in 1879 covered 1,977½ miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. The greatest walk without a rest was that of C. A. Harriman, California, who did 121¼ miles in 1883. In these days of close contests in athletics the world over it is risky to say that any country outclasses all the others in any sport.—EDITOR.]

DEATH OF LIEUT. JUBAL A. EARLY, U.S.A.

In addition to the notice of the accidental death of 1st Lieut. Jubal A. Early, 20th U.S. Inf., brother of 1st Lieut. Clifford Cabell Early, 20th U.S. Inf., near Gallup, N.M., Sept. 13, 1914, noted in our issue of Sept. 19, page 74, an officer at Fort Wingate, N.M., under date of Sept. 21, sends us the following:

First Lieut. Jubal A. Early 20th U.S. Inf., was drowned in Lake Mariano, near Gallup, N.M., about noon on Sept. 13, 1914, while duck shooting in company with Mr. John A. Young, City Attorney of Gallup; their boat capsized, there was a very strong wind blowing, and the lake was thickly overgrown with reeds; as a result both of the young men lost their lives. From the evidence of Lieutenant Early's terrible struggle, all searchers in the party are convinced that the Lieutenant gave up his life in his devoted effort to save his companion's life.

A large searching party, composed of an officer and three enlisted men from Co. A, three enlisted men from Co. D, and a host of interested friends from Gallup, succeeded, after three days of most strenuous effort, in recovering both bodies; Mr. Young's on the evening of the 14th and Lieutenant Early's on the 16th.

The sense of loss of an officer of this young man's type to his comrades—both officers and men—fairly defies description. The loyalty and spontaneity of his fellowship—the choicest and most highly appreciated virtue of a soldier—causes him to be remembered by all alike as a brother. Though we miss him so sorely, the bright memory that he was truly one of us will always remain to prove that the dear light of comradeship is one of those things in life pre-eminently worth while. His official record was one of splendid loyalty and integrity of purpose; add to this a high sense of honor, an ever-present graciousness of manner, an innate spirit of chivalry, and it will be readily seen that this young officer had every prospect of a proud and useful career in the Service.

Lieutenant Early was born near Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 15, 1886; was a member of the class of 1908, U.S. Naval Academy, and received his commission in the Army from civil life Jan. 4, 1908. He was assigned to the 20th U.S. Infantry, and received his promotion to a first lieutenant in the same regiment on March 30, 1914; thus all of his service has been in this regiment, two and one-half years of which he spent in the Philippine Islands.

Lieutenant Early comes of distinctly military stock; he was a nephew of the late Gen. Jubal A. Early, one of the most famous Confederate leaders of the Civil War; he was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a charter member of the Philippine branch of that society.

Lieut. Clifford C. Early, his brother, and an officer of the same regiment, performed the sad duty of escorting the remains to their home in Virginia for interment.

The heart of his regiment pulses in boundless sympathy with his devoted family. May you rest in peace, our brother!

Col. John S. Parke, 20th U.S. Inf., has issued the following order:

G.O. 64, HQRS. 20TH INFANTRY.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 20, 1914.
It is with deep regret that the Regimental Commander announces the death of 1st Lieut. Jubal A. Early, 20th Inf., which occurred near Fort Wingate, N.M., Sept. 13, 1914.

In company with U.S. Commissioner J. A. Young, of Gallup, N.M., Lieutenant Early was hunting ducks on Lake Mariano, about twenty miles northeast of Fort Wingate. They were in a small boat propelled by a gasoline engine when a heavy gale came up. It was supposed that the boat was overturned at a point where there is a thick growth of weeds three or four feet deep on the bottom of the lake and that Lieutenant Early, notwithstanding the fact that he was a fine swimmer, was carried to the bottom and drowned. His body was not recovered until Sept. 16; Mr. Young was also drowned and his body was recovered Sept. 14.

Lieutenant Early was appointed to the Army from civil life Jan. 4, 1908, and all his service since that time has been with the 20th Infantry. He was an efficient officer and a man of charming personality. He respected in others the qualities he possessed himself—sincerity of conviction and frankness of expression.

The regiment extends its deepest sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

By order of Colonel Parke:

R. W. MEARNS,

Captain, 20th Infantry, Adjutant of the Regiment.

The body of Lieutenant Early was laid to rest Sept. 22 at Spring Hill Cemetery, Lynchburg, Va. Many floral designs were in evidence as a token of the high respect in which the young Lieutenant was held by the officers of the Army. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. G. Floyd Rogers, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. The body upon reaching Fort Wingate, N.M., for transit to Lynchburg was received and escorted to the train with the usual military honors. Company D, to which the deceased was attached, and Company B, Lieut. C. C. Early's company, were drawn up at the station. Flowers were ordered by Capt. C. C. Smith and Company D, a wreath of bay leaves, filled with white flowers and the letter "D" in orchids. Brother officers of his regiment sent the regimental crest in blue and white Infantry colors, with the motto, "Tant Que Je Puis." In addition to this, friends of the deceased who were citizens of Gallup sent a beautiful design as an appreciation for the young officer.

The Rev. Haywood Winter, of Grace Episcopal Church at San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed chaplain in the Army. There is another vacancy in the grade of chaplain which, under the distribution of the different religious denominations, will probably be filled by a Catholic.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Even if peace should be restored in Mexico it would be impossible to relieve the troops from Vera Cruz before Oct. 11. This announcement was made on Oct. 2 at the War Department. Of course, if there should be any delay or further complications in the Mexican situation the troops and the marines will be held at Vera Cruz indefinitely. Oct. 11 is the earliest date at which the troops can get away. The Department of State insists that satisfactory progress is being made in adjusting the differences between Carranza and Villa, but this view is not shared by those who are acquainted with present conditions in Mexico.

On Oct. 1 military governors from twenty-four of the states of Mexico and twenty-six generals of the Constitutionalist army met in the City of Mexico. General Carranza, who presided, read a message in which he reviewed his administration of the office of First Chief and reiterated his intention to abide by any decision the delegates may arrive at with regard to the nomination of a man to succeed him, the calling of elections and the enactment of laws of reform.

In an official message received at El Paso Oct. 1 Villa declares an armistice until conclusion of his negotiations with Carranza. It is announced that, confident that peaceful conditions will exist in Mexico from now on, the family of Alberto Madero, uncle of the late Francisco I. Madero, formerly President of Mexico, will soon return to their home in Chihuahua.

The ill feeling of General Herrera toward Villa, because he was preferred before him as leader of the revolution, is reported to have resulted in Herrera's rebelling against Villa.

The following is the text of a cablegram from General Funston at Washington Sept. 26 in connection with the present row between Villa and Carranza:

Vera Cruz, Mex., Sept. 26, 1914.

One of the two wires cable company to Mexico City is working. Present extent of damage to railway not yet fully known. Two freight trains have been turned loose, one in each direction, and track torn up over considerable stretches. Nothing definite as to destruction of bridges, though such destruction is stated to have occurred. If bridges not destroyed and no resistance offered, railway officials think may be able to run trains in three or four days. It is known that destruction was work of revolted ex-Federals under Pignio Aguilar and Benjamin Argumedo. Size of force variously estimated from 3,000 to 6,000 men. Candido Aguilar has sent 1,500 men, practically all he had at Soledad, on trains in that direction. Presumably they will be joined by others from Cordoba and Orizaba. Agents of Villa have been here recently conferring with ex-Federal officers and furnishing them with funds. If break in railway can be kept open it will have important effect of isolating Jesus Carranza and the eighteen troops that he took to Isthmus to garrison states of southeastern part of republic.

FUNSTON.

Capt. E. A. Evers, of Chicago, commander of the Illinois Naval Militia, arrived in Washington Oct. 1 to arrange for the meeting of the Naval Militia General Board, beginning Oct. 19 and continuing until the 24th. The meeting will be the most important to the Naval Militia that has ever been held, as many of the details of the new Naval Militia bill will be arranged at a conference between Naval Militia officers, the Secretary of the Navy and the officers of the Division of Naval Militia Affairs. One of the most important matters to be submitted to the conference will be the selection of the instructors and inspectors for the Naval Militia who are authorized under the new law. By a tentative plan that has been arranged in the Division of Militia Affairs twenty-nine Navy officers will be detailed as inspector-instructors of the Naval Militia. In all probability a temporary arrangement will be made by which many of the Navy officers now on duty at the recruiting stations and hydrographic stations will be assigned to the Naval Militia in addition to their other duties. The service will probably be inaugurated with between nine and twelve Navy officers, who will give their time exclusively to the Naval Militia. Lieut. W. E. Reno, U.S.N., on duty at the hydrographic office at Chicago, will be assigned to the Naval Militia in Chicago, and another officer to the other organizations in the Illinois Naval Militia.

In a letter dated "Camp at Ellensburg Depot, N.Y., Sept. 27, 1914," and addressed to the commanding officer and officers of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Chaplains Wood, of the 29th Infantry, and Chouinard, of the 5th Infantry, say: "We desire to express our thanks for the hearty co-operation which helped to make so successful the 'Chaplains' Welfare Work' and contributed very materially toward the contentment and excellent conduct of the enlisted men while in camp at Plattsburg, N.Y. You may be interested to know that the Sunday evening chapel attendance averaged 750 men, with an aggregate of 2,250; about 1,350 men used the rooms daily, making an aggregate attendance of 27,000; 18,000 pieces of mail were sent out; 12,000 envelopes and 25,000 sheets of paper were furnished. Large quantities of stamps and postals were either sold or given away. There were nightly band concerts and moving picture entertainments. A lending library was maintained. Magazines, books, periodicals and daily papers from the home stations of all the troops were supplied. The total expenses were \$207.96. The receipts were as follows: 3d Infantry, \$41; 5th Infantry, \$45; 29th Infantry, \$41; 2d Cavalry, \$18; 3d Field Artillery, \$15; sale of postals, \$4.28; total, \$164.28. The balance was secured through individual contributions."

The October number of the American Red Cross Magazine has been made the European War Number of that publication, and contains eight articles, most of which are illustrated with photographs, dealing with the extensive humanitarian efforts of the Red Cross organizations in the European war zone. There are also numerous articles on the activities of the American Red Cross at home. An appeal for further financial assistance in giving relief in Europe, and the story of what has been done thus far in that regard by the American Red Cross, are embraced in leading articles written by Mabel T. Boardman. Among the articles concerning the American Red Cross which are illustrated by photographs are: "In the Flood and Famine Country," being letters from Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, C.E., U.S.A., chairman of the American Red Cross-Chinese Conservancy Board, which has just made an extensive survey of the frequently flooded and famine stricken Huai River district in Central China, and "The Progress in First Aid," by

Major Robert U. Patterson, U.S.A. Medical Corps, regularly detailed by the War Department in charge of the Medical Bureau of the American Red Cross.

Tables of organization for the Militia covering in detail all of the arms of the Service, have just been issued by the Division of Militia Affairs. These tables, based on the Field Service Regulations of 1914, set forth in concise form all of the orders and circulars issued by the War Department relative to organized Militia. As far as possible the tables make organization of the Militia conform to that of the Regular Army. In order to do this the peace strength of the Infantry companies has been increased from fifty-eight to sixty-five and the war strength fixed at 150, as in the Regular Army. The Cavalry companies were increased from fifty-eight to sixty-five with the war strength of 100. The Coast Artillery has been increased from sixty-two to sixty-five. This change does not apply to the required strength of Militia organizations that must attend maneuvers, the intention being to make the Militia a better nucleus for a war mobilization. It is planned to have the peace equipment for organized Militia in possession of the different states and to have the additional equipment and arms at the Federal armories or storehouses. In the event of war the additional equipment and arms will be forwarded immediately to the various places of mobilization or recruitment of the Militia. The War Department plans to have in stock all the necessary arms and equipment for the National Guard at war strength. The great importance of having such preparations for mobilization is emphasized by the European war. The mobilization of the German army developed the fact that the German government had in store arms and complete equipment sufficient for every soldier in its millions of reserves. When the order went out for mobilization of the different organizations every enlisted man knew exactly where to report for his outfit. The German General Staff carried this preparation so far as to have every part of its immense store of equipment and arms marked with the number of the soldier for whom it was intended. The War Department will not carry its preparations to this extent, as neither the Regular Army nor the Militia has any reserves. If Congress should ever provide for reserves for the Army or National Guard the War Department will doubtless take steps to keep in store complete equipment and arms for each reservist.

Mr. Hamilton Holt, the editor of the Independent, who has been for years telling us that war is impossible in these days of enlightenment, has had a rude awakening from his "deep dream of peace," but he does not appear to have been yet sufficiently aroused to pass beyond the stage of dreams, as is shown by his article in the Independent of Sept. 28, entitled, "The Way to Disarm: A Practical Proposal." Proceeding from certain false premises Mr. Holt naturally reaches mistaken conclusions and his scheme seems to us to go to the very limit of impracticability. It is prompted by the delusion, from which Mr. Holt seems impossible to free himself, that war lords are the cause of war and that paper agreements have power to bind the aspirations and animosities of great peoples such as are now finding their expression on the European stage. Imagine the possibility of establishing Mr. Holt's League of Nations into which as each one enters he agrees to a pro rata reduction of his military forces down to the armament of the next most powerful nation or alliance outside of it; "until finally the whole world is federated in a brotherhood of universal peace and armies and navies are reduced to an international police force."

One of the proclamations posted in French territory occupied by Germans, and signed "von Moltke," says: "All authorities and the municipality are informed that every peaceful inhabitant can follow his regular occupation in full security. Private property will be absolutely respected and provisions paid for. If the population dare, under any form whatever, to take part in hostilities, the severest punishment will be inflicted on the refractory. The people must give up their arms. Every armed individual will be put to death. Whoever cuts telegraph wires, destroys railroad bridges or roads or commits any act in detriment to the Germans will be shot. Towns and villages whose inhabitants have taken part in any combat, or who fire upon us from ambush, will be burned down and the guilty shot at once. The civil authorities will be held responsible." The Germans are strictly within their rights in issuing such a proclamation, as is shown in an article on the "Rights of War" appearing in another column.

When the marines are relieved from Vera Cruz, and have returned from the leave which it is proposed to give them, important changes will be made in the arrangement of their permanent stations. It is proposed to establish a field artillery advance base training school at Annapolis, in command of Col. Eli K. Cole. There is an excellent range at Annapolis, and a systematic attempt will be made to increase the efficiency of this branch of service in the Marine Corps. About three hundred marines will be attached to this station. The advanced base school will be re-established at Philadelphia, where headquarters of the brigade and the 1st Regiment will be stationed. One battalion will be stationed at New Orleans and another battalion at Charleston or some Southern port. According to the plans of the Navy Department, an advanced base organization will be maintained at San Diego, which will be the largest marine station on the Pacific coast. A complete regiment will probably be stationed at San Diego.

In a volume entitled "War and Waste," dated "Stanford University, California, June 20, 1913," Prof. David Starr Jordan unburdened himself of this oracular utterance: "What shall we say of the Great War of Europe, ever threatening, ever impending, and which never comes? We shall say that it will never come. Humanly speaking, it is impossible. * * * The bankers will not find the money for such a fight, the industries of Europe will not maintain it, the statesmen cannot. So whatever the bluster or apparent provocation, it comes to the same thing in the end. There will be no general war until the masters direct the fighters to fight. The masters have much to gain, but vastly more to lose, and their signal will not be given." All of which is proved to the satisfaction of the learned Professor by the citation of

economic statistics, a method of reasoning the fallacy of which has been pointed out over and over again in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

"The students' military instruction camp at Ludington, Mich., this summer," says the Courier Herald, of Urbana, of Sept. 22, "was a great success. Of the 112 students present, representing fifty-six universities and colleges, fifteen were from the University of Illinois. For a number of years the Illinois students' regiment has been the largest cadet regiment in the world. Beginning this week (Sept. 21-26) the new organization will constitute a brigade consisting of the 1st and 2d Regiments of the University of Illinois. The 1st Regiment will consist of three battalions commanded by a cadet colonel. The 2d Regiment of two battalions will be commanded by a cadet lieutenant colonel. Besides the two regiments of Infantry, there are also a battery of Artillery and a company of Signal Corps."

President Wilson has received and accepted the resignation of Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman as first lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army. Dr. Seaman was not on the active list of the reserve corps, and never had been. The resignation was written before Secretary Garrison called upon Dr. Seaman for an explanation of his alleged public criticisms of the conduct of the German campaign in Belgium. Statements attributed to Dr. Seaman were construed by War Department officials as a violation of President Wilson's order for all officers to refrain from partisan discussion of the European war. Dr. Seaman's resignation closes the incident. Dr. Seaman has seen much experience in war, and was present with the Japanese army during the war with Russia and has written extensively on his observations.

The Greek government has joined the great Powers in sending a note to the Turkish government protesting against the cancellation of Turkish "capitulations" which grant special privileges to foreigners in the matter of their control by Turkish law. If the Porte carries out its announced purpose it will put an end to the extra-territorial rights of foreigners after Oct. 1. The right of Turkey to abrogate its capitulations under which foreigners have enjoyed special privileges for more than 400 years, is denied. The American Government and the European Powers have successfully thwarted previous attempts by Turkey to free herself from what she has rightly regarded as a restriction of her sovereignty.

A report of the very successful and spectacular trip of Capt. A. S. Cowan, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., in the flying boat in connection with the rechristening of the cruiser California as the San Diego has been received at the War Department. Captain Cowan left the North Island hangars, San Diego harbor, at ten o'clock in the morning and flew over the ship, lighting in the water alongside. Making fast to the San Diego he went aboard and paid his respects to her commander. Returning to his flying boat Captain Cowan shoved off and rose from the water. He circled the ship again and returned to North Island without the least mishap. He was accompanied by Francis Wildman.

The September-October number of the Journal of the United States Artillery has for a frontispiece a photo-engraving of the U.S.S. Nevada as it will appear when completed. Capt. John C. Ohnstad, C.A.C., furnishes an illustrated article on "Test of Searchlight Carbons," and 1st Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach, C.A.C., one on "Coast Defense in the Civil War," taking as an illustration the attacks on Fort Sumter, which gave proof of the truth of the old maxim: "Forts cannot withstand a competent land attack, but are able to resist and repel vessels." The usual notes, notices and book reviews complete this number of the Journal.

Longmans, Greens and Company have published a seventy-five-cent edition of General von Bernhardi's famous book, "Germany and the Next War." Its author maintains that history shows that "wars which were produced of deliberate intent with statesmanlike insight had the happiest results." War all round is contemplated with equanimity: war with England; France to be completely overthrown; the permanent neutrality of Belgium ridiculed; the balance of power in Europe must be deliberately destroyed. Two chapters are allotted to the inevitable naval war with England, which are of great interest.

From South Bethlehem, Pa., Sept. 25, comes a report that Charles M. Schwab has secured a \$5,000,000 contract from Russia and France to furnish 3,000 armored and gun mounted motor trucks for use in the war, according to a rumor here to-day. A factor in the rumor has been the presence in South Bethlehem of nearly two score of representatives from the leading automobile manufacturers in this country. It is believed that contracts were let Sept. 25 for the first consignment of the armored motor trucks, some 750 in number. These, it is said, are to be finished in forty-five days and shipped to some Canadian port.

Concerning the outbreak of infantile paralysis at Burlington, Vt., which also extended to Fort Ethan Allen, the Burlington Free Press of Sept. 28 says: "No new cases of infantile paralysis in Burlington for three weeks," is the announcement of Dr. Sears, of the Board of Health. This assurance with the opening of the public schools this morning will be received with pleasure by our business men as well as by the public in general." At Fort Ethan Allen there were only three cases of the disease, a correspondent informs us.

Unless the troops are soon relieved from strike duty in Colorado it will be necessary for them to go into winter quarters. At present the 11th Cavalry and two squadrons of the 12th Cavalry and a squadron of the 5th Field Artillery are all in camp in Colorado. As it will be necessary to build barracks and quarters for the troops, the maintenance of the organizations in Colorado this winter will be quite an expensive arrangement.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, NEW YORK.

The Army and Navy Club of New York city celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Sept. 26 by holding a reception at the clubhouse in honor of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department. The event was highly successful in every respect, and numerous officers from all branches of the Regular and state forces were present during the evening.

A dinner complimentary to General Wood and the board of officers of the club was given by Col. O. B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., its president, prior to the reception, the dinner guests being Commodore M. L. Wood, U.S.N., Col. A. L. Smith, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, N.G.N.Y., Major William Weigel, U.S.A., Major H. C. Wilson, N.G.N.Y., Major W. T. Romaine, N.G.N.Y., Capt. W. C. Tremaine, U.S.A., Capt. H. F. Quackenbush, N.G.N.Y., Capt. W. L. Cole, N.G.N.Y., Major E. W. Dayton, N.G.N.Y., Lieut. R. C. Lawrence, late N.G.N.Y., Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Riggs, U.S.N., and Major E. R. Maloney, N.G.N.Y. Also officers from the forts and posts in the vicinity, as well as representatives from all the organizations of the National Guard and Naval Militia. Squadron A band played during the evening. The rooms were decorated with flags and bunting. Buffet supper was served, with the famous Army and Navy punch.

The guests were received by the president of the club, Colonel Bridgman, and vice-president, Commodore M. L. Wood, U.S.N. The house committee, Major W. Tyson Romaine, chairman, Capt. Wilmot L. Cole and Lieut. Robert Cutting Lawrence, were in charge of arrangements.

Among the officers present who paid their respects to General Wood were the following: Gens. I. D. De Russy, J. N. Allison and George P. Borden, U.S.A., Gen. H. C. King, U.S.V., Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., and Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, W. H. Chapin, L. W. Stotesbury, A. F. Townsend, H. S. Sternberger, W. S. Terriberry, F. T. Leigh, Capt. E. Olmsted and Lieut. J. W. Goff, of his staff; Gen. George W. Wingate, Adjutant Gen. H. De W. Hamilton, N.Y.; Col. W. M. Black, O. B. Mitcham, A. Cronkhitte, S. E. Allen, L. M. Maus, P. S. Bonus, W. E. Horton, all U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. F. L. Dodds and T. C. Goodman, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. A. F. Schermerhorn, N.Y., Guilford Hurry, N.Y.; Col. W. C. Church, Army and Navy Journal.

Col. E. F. Austin, Major H. C. Wilson, Capt. E. Acker, Capt. A. Bremer and Lieut. H. C. Alden, 8th N.Y.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne, Major C. Wylie and Lieut. L. R. Walton, 9th N.Y.; Major Edwin W. Dayton, N.Y. Capt. Albert Gleave, H. Hutchins and Lieut. A. W. Atkins, U.S.N.; Commodore Robert P. Forshe, Commander A. B. Fry, Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Poor, E. C. de Kay, W. L. Sawyer and W. B. Wait, N.M.N.Y.

Majors William Weigel, C. McK. Saltzman, F. A. Pope, S. H. Wadhams, E. D. Pearce, E. O. Sarratt, W. P. Pence, all U.S.A.; Major W. R. Wright, N.G.N.Y.; Major Frank Keck, U.S.V.; Major W. A. Bryant and Lieut. L. Valentine and L. D. Kilgus, N.J. Cav.; Major W. B. Miles, N.J.; Lieut. J. S. Wise, U.S.V.; Major C. E. Warren, N.Y.; Major David Banks, N.Y.; Capt. J. N. Golding, N.Y.; Capt. C. E. True and W. R. Fearn, 71st N.Y.; Major E. G. Schermerhorn, N.Y.; Major A. T. Weston, N.Y., and Capt. E. D. Graff, U.S.V. Capt. K. T. Smith, George H. White, H. Watson, W. B. Baker, F. S. Cochen, R. F. McMillan, A. H. Hueget, F. Q. C. Gardener, J. R. Bosley, C. E. Kilbourne, A. J. Cooper, W. P. Kitts and H. C. Scott, all U.S.A.; Capt. A. Wendt, R. H. Sayre, N.Y. Cav.; Capt. Medwin Leale, U.S.V.; Capt. A. L. Howe and W. H. Steers, staff of Lieut. Col. F. T. Leigh, 1st Batn., Sig. Corps, N.Y.; Major A. R. Jarrett, N.Y.; Capt. W. E. Walker, 2d N.Y.

Lieuts. R. O. Edwards, W. K. Dunn, S. B. Lane, W. T. Carpenter, C. B. Hodges, W. W. Hicks and R. K. Greene, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. A. D. Porter, Major W. E. Downs, Capt. J. Zorn, H. F. Quackenbush, W. Tucker, E. H. Janes and J. J. Dean, and Lieuts. E. C. Bailey, W. M. Chadbourne, G. M. Bramwell, 12th N.Y.; Majors R. McLean and J. E. Schuyler and Capt. H. A. Bostwick and Lieut. J. F. Daniell, 7th N.Y.; Capt. W. D. Finke, 13th N.Y.; Capt. M. G. Stockbridge, 47th N.Y.

Capt. J. W. Elmes, Lieuts. F. A. Donnelly, M. F. Carroll, T. Higgins, J. G. Fogarty and J. J. Archer, 69th N.Y.; Major Daniel R. Lucas and Capt. J. J. Daly, 22d N.Y.

The club is planning a reception to Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York, in November.

The object of the club is "to encourage military and naval science, and for the mutual benefit of members, by social intercourse with those who have served in the military or naval forces of the United States." Its present officers are: President, Col. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y.; first vice-president, vacancy; second vice-president, Commodore Moses L. Wood, U.S.N.; third vice-president, Major William Weigel, 23d Inf., U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, Major Edwin W. Dayton, N.G.N.Y.

SOCIETY OF ARMY OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Officers of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba for the year ending Sept. 15, 1915, have been elected as follows: President, Major Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A.; first vice president, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.; second vice president, Brig. Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A.; third vice president, Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A.; secretary and treasurer, Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A.; historian, Major G. Creighton Webb, I.G., U.S.V.; registrar general, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A.; first divisional registrar, Col. L. W. V. Kennon, U.S.A.; second division registrar, Col. James T. Kerr, U.S.A.; third division registrar, Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A.; fourth division registrar, Col. William D. Beach, U.S.A.

Members of the Council: Regular members—1. Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U.S.V.; 2. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 1st U.S.V. Cav.; 3. Brig. Gen. E. D. Dimmick, U.S.A.; 4. Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, N.G.D.C.; 5. Lieut. Col. George V. Lauman, 1st Ill. Vol. Inf.; 6. Major Frank Keck, 71st N.Y. Vol. Inf.; 7. Brig. Gen. E. J. McClernand, U.S.A.; 8. Major C. S. Farnsworth, U.S.A.; 9. Col. E. H. Plummer, U.S.A. Members ex-officio—Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., former president; Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., former president; Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., former president; Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, U.S.V., Brig. Gen., U.S.A., former president; Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., former president; Major Gen. John F. Weston,

U.S.A., former president; Brig. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A., former president; Major Gen. Charles Dick, O.N.G., and the incumbent officers of the society.

Promotions and Retirements will be found on page 146.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At a luncheon of fourteen covers on Sept. 26 Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Brandt, of 195 Lorraine avenue, Upper Montclair, N.J., announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Betty Oldham, to Lieut. (J.G.) John Wilkes Rankin, U.S.N.

Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Pullman, daughter of Colonel Pullman, were married in St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, 1914, the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, D.D., rector of the church, officiating. There were present only the families of the bride and bridegroom and the latter's best man, Lieut. Francis K. Newcomer, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Newcomer. Lieutenant Kilburn is the son of Comdr. William Kilburn, U.S.N., who died a year ago, and the grandson of Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell.

Miss Alice Coke Hibbett, daughter of Med. Dir. Charles T. Hibbett, U.S.N., retired, was married on Sept. 29, 1914, at Farmville, Va., to H. Edwards McCreedy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. M. B. Gill at the residence of the bride's father, only the immediate families being present. Mr. McCreedy is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James McCreedy, of Roanoke, Va. He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute of the class of 1906, and has since been engaged in railroad engineering and construction.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. L. Waddell, of Kansas City, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Lieut. Ethelbert Talbot, U.S.M.C.

Miss Lucy W. Lamb, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Travis Lamb, was married recently to Lieut. Monroe Kelly, U.S.N., in the Seldan Chapel of Christ Church, Norfolk, Va. Only members of the two families were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Brady, of Wheeling, W. Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margery, to Capt. William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engrs.

Comdr. John M. Luby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gertrude Gonzalez were married at New York city Sept. 29, 1914.

Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marion Long were married Sept. 15, 1914, at the home of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Spencer Palmer, San Francisco, Cal. Chaplain Marinus M. Londahl, of the 30th U.S. Infantry, officiated. The home was prettily decorated. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon over white satin. The skirt was paneled in rose point lace, and the waist was of the chiffon, with touches of the lace. The demi-train was of the chiffon and satin. The tulle veil was caught to the coiffure with tiny bunches of orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was a shower of cyclamen and lilies of the valley. The bride was unattended and was given in marriage by Mr. Frederick Spencer Palmer, her cousin. The groom was attended by Lieut. Lester D. Baker, 2d U.S. Inf. After the ceremony a wedding repast was served.

Miss Minnie Hollyday, daughter of the late Dr. John Guy Hollyday and Mrs. Hollyday, of Catonsville, became the bride of Mr. Cyril Wilson Baugher, brother of the wife of Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1914. The ceremony was performed at one o'clock at St. Ignatius's Catholic Church by the Rev. Thomas J. Delahant.

Miss Marie Lowe Smith, daughter of the late Rear Admiral David Smith, U.S.N., whose former home was at Washington, D.C., was married at noon, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1914, to Mr. Robert James Shores, of New York. The ceremony was quietly performed by the Rev. Dr. Townsend. Mrs. Roselle J. Phillips, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, and Mr. Rea Irvin was groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Shores will reside at 248 West Seventy-sixth street, New York. Mr. Shores is an attorney.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. La Bar, of Scranton, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Lorena, to Lieut. Thomas Withers, jr., U.S.N.

The marriage of Miss Laura Elizabeth Montgomery and Lieut. Benjamin Noble Booth, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 7. The wedding will be very quiet, with only relatives present. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Moss, of Detroit, Mich., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith L. Moss, to Lieut. Russell A. Osmun, U.S.A. Lieutenant Osmun, who is a son of Major and Mrs. Gilbert K. Osmun, of Detroit, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1910. Later he resigned from the Navy, and in January, 1914, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, and is now stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Mrs. Gertrude L. Severance, of 737 Marshall street, Milwaukee, Wis., announces the engagement of her daughter, Charlotte Louise, to Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th U.S. Inf.

On Sept. 19, 1914, in the post chapel at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., occurred the marriage of Capt. A. A. King, 1st U.S. Cav., to Miss Katharine Piercy Edmunds, sister of Lieut. Kinzie Bates Edmunds, 12th U.S. Cav., and daughter of the late Major and Mrs. Frank H. Edmunds. The garrison flag was artistically draped in the arch over the choir, while yellow branches of quaking asp were massed on either side the altar and below the chancel rail. The candles on the altar were connected with graceful festoons of smilax. The bride wore a gown of white tulle over satin and a veil of Brussels lace, and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Miss King, sister of the groom, who was the only attendant, wore a maize colored gown of chiffon and carried pink roses. Lieutenant Edmunds, brother of the bride, gave her away, and Lieut. Charles M. Haverkamp acted as best man. The ring service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Pritchard. This is the first wedding to be celebrated in the post chapel, which was dedicated a little over a year ago. After the ceremony a reception held at the quarters of Captain King was attended by members of the garrison and other friends. Capt. and Mrs. King left a few days after the wedding for a two weeks' camping trip in the Park and hunting in the Jackson Hole country.

The wedding of Miss Grace Ely, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cheever Newhall Ely, and Lieut. David Edward Cain, 3d Field Art., U.S.A., took place at the summer home of the bride's parents at Jamestown, R.I., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 26, 1914, at five o'clock, in

the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends. The house was decorated with autumn leaves and flowers. The bride and her father entered the room preceded by the bride's only attendant, Miss Olga Virginia Goff, a cousin of the groom. Lieut. Louis A. Craig was best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles D. Burrows, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown. The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of ivory tinted silk mull, draped over a flounced silk lace underdress. Her veil was of blonde lace, a family heirloom which had not been worn since the marriage of her great-grandmother in 1833. The maid of honor wore pink tulle over white satin and carried pink Killarney roses. The groom and the best man were in full dress uniform. Immediately after the ceremony a buffet supper was served and the bride cut the wedding cake with the groom's sword. After a honeymoon of several weeks Lieut. and Mrs. Cain will leave for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where the groom is stationed.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., whose death at Florence, Italy, Sept. 24, 1914, we briefly noted in our last issue, was a son of the late Rear Admiral John A. Winslow, U.S.N., who commanded the sloop-of-war Kearsarge when she sank the Confederate steamship Alabama off the coast of France in 1864. He was born in Massachusetts Sept. 22, 1848, and entered the Naval Academy in July, 1865, graduating in 1869, and being assigned to duty on the Sabine. During his service he was in the Richmond, of the European Fleet; the Narragansett, of the North Pacific; the Benicia and Lackawanna, of the Pacific Fleet; the training ship Portsmouth and the Powhatan, of the North Atlantic Station, all during the "seventies." Subsequent duties included ordnance duty at Washington and duty at the Naval War College, service in the Monocacy, Yorktown, Constellation, St. Louis, Fern, Marcellus and Solace, and at the training station, Newport. During the war with Spain he served in the St. Louis, and was placed in command of the despatch boat Fern in May, 1898. He served in China during the Boxer uprising in 1900, being in command of the Solace. The Solace landed the first detachment of marines at Taku. When the new battleship Kearsarge was completed in 1907 Captain Winslow was placed in command. He was on duty at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and reached the grade of rear admiral May 27, 1909. He was retired for age in 1910.

Col. Franklin James Moses, U.S.M.C., died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 26, 1914, of pneumonia on board the U.S. hospital ship Solace. During the occupation of Vera Cruz he had been in command of the 1st Brigade of Marines, forming a part of the force under command of General Funston, U.S.A. Colonel Moses was born at Sumter, S.C., Nov. 24, 1860, of a family well known in the annals of that state. His grandfather was Chief Justice of the state and was one of its most distinguished jurists. Colonel Moses entered the Service in 1883, after graduation from the Naval Academy, and had an excellent record as an officer. He served through the Spanish War in Cuba and also in the Philippines. He had a company in the column that went to the relief of the legations at Pekin in 1900 and took part in several expeditions in Nicaragua, including that of two years ago. He was several times stationed in Washington. Before going to Vera Cruz he had command of the marine barracks at Annapolis. He was a prominent candidate for appointment as Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps last year. Colonel Moses is survived by a widow, his mother and three sisters, Mrs. H. D. Gettings and Mrs. E. R. Brice, of Washington, and Mrs. C. Barker, of Sumter, S.C.

Gen. Samuel Swinfin Burdett, of Washington, one-time commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died Sept. 24 at Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, England. The body was cremated at Leicester. General Burdett was born at Broughton Astley in 1836, the son of the Rev. Cheney Burdett and Elizabeth Swinfin Burdett. He went to America in his childhood and was educated at Oberlin College. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar and was Superintendent of Schools in Clinton county, Iowa, when the Civil War broke out. Organizing Company B of the 1st Iowa Cavalry, he went to the front as its captain and served until 1863. In that year he was elected to Congress, and remained a member of that body for ten years. He was for one term Commissioner of the General Land Office. Since 1875 he has practiced law in Washington, and lived at his home, Glencarlynn, Va. His death occurred while he was visiting the place of his birth.

We mentioned briefly in our last issue, page 107, the death of Capt. Rhea Jackson, 9th U.S. Inf., at Laredo, Texas, Sept. 22, 1914. Captain Jackson was a son of Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Portland, Ore. His death was a result of being thrown from his mount while at drill, his saddle girth breaking. Captain Jackson began his Army career at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, enlisting with the 2d Oregon U.S. Infantry, and was appointed first lieutenant when the regiment was mustered into service at Portland May 13, 1898. He was detailed as adjutant of the 3d Battalion under Major Phil G. Eastwick. He was with the Oregon Volunteers in all engagements in the Philippines in which the 3d Battalion participated. He returned to the United States in July, 1899, and the regiment was mustered out at San Francisco. Captain Jackson because of his excellent record in the Volunteers was commissioned a lieutenant in the Regular Army and assigned to the 12th Infantry, Aug. 28, 1899. As a boy he was proficient in Army military training because of his Army surroundings with his father, and soon won his spurs in eyes of the U.S. Army, and his linguistic abilities were exceptional. He was instructor of Spanish and of military art at Fort Leavenworth. He held this office for two years. He was a graduate of both the Line and Staff Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and went to Texas at the outbreak of the Mexican trouble. Captain Jackson is survived by his widow, who was formerly a Philadelphia belle; one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, aged five; his father, Colonel Jackson; a sister, Marion Jackson, a Portland artist, and among others Attorney R. W. Montague, of Portland, an uncle. The body was taken to Portland, Ore., for burial.

Lieut. William Edwin At Lee, U.S.R.C.S., who died at Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 19, 1914, had been on sick leave from his command of the U.S. revenue cutter Snokhomish at Neah Bay, Wash., and was fifty-two years old. His first important service was during the Spanish-American War, when he was attached to the revenue cutter

McCulloch, in which he took part in the battle of Manila Bay. Lieutenant At Lee had served in nearly all waters, including nine months in the Arctic. For several years he had commanded the Snohomish at Neah Bay, called the most difficult port in American waters. He was fourth on the seniority list of first lieutenants, and was preparing to take his examination for captain when indisposition caused him to ask for a leave of absence. During the eighteen years of his service he had asked for sick leave but one month. On May 3 he was detached from service and learned that he was suffering from a malignant growth in his stomach. An operation was unsuccessful, and he gradually weakened. Lieutenant At Lee leaves a mother, three sisters, Mrs. At Lee and two sons, Gordon Y. At Lee, secretary to the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, and William E. At Lee, jr., who attends a Boston school. He also leaves a brother, Mr. R. A. At Lee.

Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., died at that place Sept. 26, 1914. His body was found on the rifle range, and it is assumed he had been accidentally shot. Captain Watkins was born in Kentucky Aug. 19, 1876, and was appointed in the Army second lieutenant, 2d Infantry, in July, 1898. He was promoted first lieutenant, 15th Infantry, in June, 1899; was transferred to the 25th Infantry Jan. 14, 1905, and was promoted captain, 13th Infantry, Feb. 11, 1905. He was transferred to the 2d Infantry in June, 1907.

Mrs. Susan A. Druley, widow of Mr. Richard S. Druley, and the only sister of Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., retired, died at Arkansas City, Kas., Sept. 20, 1914.

Converse Chaffin Smedberg, son of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Smedberg, jr., 2d Cav., died at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 25, 1914, aged ten years and nine months.

Mrs. Isabella Heileman Silvey, widow of Major William Silvey, 5th F.A., U.S.A., died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard K. Piez, Oswego, N.Y., Sept. 17, 1914.

Mr. Charles S. Bunker, father of Capt. C. G. Bunker, Coast Art., and C. M. Bunker, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., died at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, 1914.

Mrs. Alice Ives Hubbard, wife of Chaplain William F. Hubbard, U.S.A., died at Hollywood, Cal., Sept. 24, 1914, aged seventy-one years.

Mrs. Mary Abbey Bruegg, mother of Mrs. Manning, wife of Lieut. James J. Manning, U.S.N., died at Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 4, 1914.

Miss Isabelle McIsaac, chief nurse of the Army Nurse Corps, died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, 1914.

Announcement is made to the military force of Connecticut by Adjutant Gen. George M. Cole of the death of Brig. Gen. Louis N. Van Keuren, ex-Adjutant General, on Sept. 22, 1914. General Van Keuren's service was as follows: Private, Co. C, 4th Infantry, C.N.G., Sept. 11, 1884; honorably discharged Dec. 19, 1884; captain and adjutant, 4th Infantry, C.N.G., Jan. 10, 1885; lieutenant colonel, A.A.G., brigade, March 6, 1890; honorably discharged May 30, 1892; Quartermaster General of Connecticut Jan. 6, 1897; Adjutant General of Connecticut Jan. 4, 1899; retired Jan. 9, 1901.

Col. Allen Allensworth, U.S.A., retired, who died in the hospital at Monrovia, Cal., Sept. 14, 1914, as we noted in our last issue, page 107, leaves a widow and two daughters. Mrs. Allensworth lives at 978 Dewey avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. Colonel Allensworth was buried in Rosedale Cemetery, Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Margaret Meldrum Fosdick, mother of Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, wife of Lieutenant Riggs, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Frank O. Whitlock, wife of Captain Whitlock, U.S.A., died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1914.

The infant son of Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. McAllister died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, 1914.

The remains of Col. Franklin J. Moses, U.S.M.C., have been shipped from Vera Cruz on the U.S.S. Arkansas, which is expected at Hampton Roads Oct. 6. The remains will be taken immediately to Washington for interment at Arlington Cemetery.

PERSONALS.

Gen. and Mrs. William P. Biddle, U.S.A., will spend the coming winter at Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons are spending some time at the White Sulphur Spring, Va.

A son was born to Lieut. H. E. Kimmel, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimmel at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 29, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. John F. Shafroth, jr., have taken an apartment at 1884 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C.

Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., has recently taken an apartment at the Avondale, Washington, for the season.

Comdr. and Mrs. Louis R. de Steiguer, U.S.N., have been registered at the Astor Hotel, N.Y., during the past week.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Horace C. Macfarland will occupy an apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, this season.

Ord. Sergt. Adolph Dieckmann, U.S.A., retired, has bought a nice bungalow at Coronado, Cal., and is located at 658 G avenue.

The former Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop have recently returned to Westbury, Long Island.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., arrived at Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 30 from Texas City for a brief rest at a sanitarium.

Med. Dir. George B. Wilson, U.S.N., who is motor-ing through New England, arrived at Poland Springs, Me., on Sept. 29.

Mrs. Nash and Miss Caroline Nash have returned from Atlantic City, N.J., and joined Medical Director Nash in Washington.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Major Gen. George F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., has recently returned to Washington from the Old Sweet Springs, Va.

The Adjutant General of the Army and Mrs. Henry P. McCain will occupy an apartment at The Avondale in Washington this season.

Mrs. Henry Todd, widow of Professor Todd, U.S.N., who spent the summer in Berryville, Va., has returned to Washington for the winter.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William M. Wright have arrived in Washington from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and have leased the residence, 1714 I street, belonging to Mrs. Edward F. Qualtrough, widow of Commodore Qualtrough, U.S.N.

Mrs. McRitchie is visiting her son, Paymr. David G. McRitchie, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

A daughter, Ellen, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. William Bryden, 5th Field Art., at Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 14, 1914.

A son was born to Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. McAllister, at Washington, D.C., Sept. 20, 1914.

Capt. George Steunenberg, 25th Inf., writes of "Thés Dansants" in gay and festive verse in the Popular Magazine of Sept. 23.

A son, Robert Bruce McCulloch, was born to the wife of Lieut. E. C. McCulloch, M.C., at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1914.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., who is at present in London, England, will sail for New York on the Baltic on Oct. 7.

A daughter, Margaret Morton, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Edward G. Elliott, U.S.A., at Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 19, 1914.

A daughter, Elsa Ruth Melhorn, was born to P.A. Surg. and Mrs. K. C. Melhorn, U.S.N., at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 15, 1914.

A son, Theodore Charles Lyster, jr., was born to Major T. C. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lyster at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 20, 1914.

A daughter, Elizabeth Knowlton, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Hugh McL. Walker, U.S.N., retired, at 2016 R street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. James E. Chaney, 9th U.S. Inf., are guests of Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, at Fort Mason, Cal., before taking quarters at the Presidio.

Col. Henry C. Cabell and Mrs. Cabell, of Portland, Ore., are at the St. Regis, New York city, awaiting the arrival from Europe on the Olympic of Mrs. Cabell's sisters, the Misses Failing.

Mrs. William Mitchell, wife of Captain Mitchell, U.S.A., General Staff, has returned to Washington with her two children from New London, Conn., where she has been spending the summer.

Miss Genevieve Hornbrook, daughter of Major Hornbrook, 6th U.S. Cav., who has been spending the summer with her parents in Texas City, returned on Sept. 15 to Brownell Hall, Omaha, to complete her senior year.

Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, was host Sept. 13 at a very pretty tea given in honor of Mrs. Ruttencutter's mother, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of New York city, when about forty guests called.

Mrs. S. O. Fuqua, wife of Capt. S. O. Fuqua, 12th Inf., U.S.A., two children and maid have returned to the Presidio of San Francisco after a four months' visit with Mrs. Fuqua's parents, Major and Mrs. John Stafford at San Diego, Cal.

Mrs. B. Saunders Bullard is now a patient at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., where she has undergone an operation for appendicitis. After convalescence she will return to her apartments at 361 Harvard street, Cambridge.

The nominating committee of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 30 nominated Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., for president. Last year he held the office of vice president.

Little Eleanor Williams, baby daughter of Capt. Alexander E. Williams, is rapidly recovering from her recent illness. Mrs. Williams will soon close her house, preparatory to joining Captain Williams on return of troops from Vera Cruz.

At the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association at Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 24, among the speakers were Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Colonel Black's theme was the proposed deepening of the upper Hudson channel.

Midshipman Alexander Wotherspoon, son of the Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, entertained at a dinner dance at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, Sept. 29, for a number of his classmates, who are home on furlough.

Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Wickline, Med. Corps, U.S.A., have returned to Washington from Lake George, N.Y., where they have been spending their summer vacation. They leave Washington for Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about Oct. 1, where they will make their future home.

Midshipman J. Henry Keefe is spending his leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Keefe at their summer home, The Marguerite, Peak's Island Harbor, Me. Mr. John H. Tobin, of the Norcross Construction Company, Toronto, is also the guest of Midshipman Keefe.

Mrs. Root, wife of Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 15th U.S. Inf., left Tientsin, China, on Aug. 17 for Yokohama, Japan, to take the S.S. Minnesota for Seattle, from whence she will go to Appleton, Wis., to visit her sister, Miss Mabel Eddy, until the return to the States of Colonel Root in December.

Gen. and Mrs. Crozier, U.S.A., have been on a six-week cruise in their motor yacht Idealia through the Canadian inland waterways—rivers, lakes and canals. General Crozier has been much benefited by the cold northern air, following his severe illness of last spring and summer.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper, U.S.N., of the battleship Kentucky, who was not expected to live after an operation which was performed early last week at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., was said to be much better on Sept. 26. If his condition continues to improve he will be able to leave the hospital in about three weeks.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Major Robert E. L. Michie, U.S.A., were the house guests of Senator and Mrs. Weeks at their country home at West Newton, Mass., for the marriage of Miss Katherine Weeks and Mr. John W. Davidge which took place on Sept. 26.

Mrs. Carl Frederic Hartmann, wife of Major Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A., is stopping at the Virginia Hotel, Chicago, until the holidays when she will join Major Hartmann in Washington, where he is on duty at the Army War College. Phyllis, their small daughter, is at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Lake Forest, Ill.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., who has been on duty as commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., succeeded Capt. Albert Gleaves as commandant of the New York Navy Yard Sept. 28. Captain Gleaves took command of the battleship Utah, which is at the yard. Rear Admiral Usher has appointed Lieut. Ralph P. Craft as his aid.

Mrs. John P. Jackson, mother of Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., has opened her residence in Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske and Miss Fiske, who spent the summer at Jamestown, R.I., are now at the Grafton, Washington.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., and Miss Davis are at the Connecticut, Washington, for the season, having recently returned from Long Island.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colby M. Chester, who have been spending the early fall at Seaton Hall, Stockbridge, Mass., left there on Sept. 25 for New York.

Mrs. Henry S. Breckinridge, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, and their children returned to Washington from Concord, N.H., this week.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. John N. Speel and the latter's daughters, the Misses Hitchcock, have reopened their K street residence in Washington for the winter.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., and Mrs. Symons have opened up their residence, 1606 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, coming recently from Canada.

Mrs. Royal T. Frank, widow of Colonel Frank, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Martin, widow of Captain Martin, have returned to their home in Chevy Chase, Md.

Mrs. Taylor and children joined Lieut. Col. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., in Washington on Sept. 29, after having spent the summer at Rye, N.H., and Liberty, N.Y.

Mrs. John R. Williams, wife of Colonel Williams, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter are spending the early fall at White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mrs. George A. Nugent and small daughter, who spent the summer at Fishers Island, left New London, Conn., where they have been for a brief stay, on Oct. 1 to join Major Nugent at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, widow of Colonel Harrison, U.S.A., and Miss Leila Harrison have arrived in Washington from Twilight Park, N.Y., and have taken an apartment at The Parkwood.

Pay Director Ray, U.S.N., and Mrs. Ray have taken an apartment at The Highlands in Washington, D.C. They have as their guest Mrs. Ray's niece, Miss Nina Blow, who recently returned from Europe.

Leave for one month, upon arrival in United States from Vera Cruz, Mexico, was recently granted 1st Lieut. Victor I. Morrison and Thomas S. Clarke, U.S. M.C., under exceptional circumstances.

Pay Dir. Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., and Mrs. Littlefield and the latter's daughter, Miss Mary Armour, who have just arrived from Europe on board the Kristianiafjord, are staying at the Plaza, New York.

Mrs. William T. Truxtun, widow of Commodore Truxtun, U.S.N., and Miss Cornelia Truxtun have returned to their Freeman street residence in Norfolk, after spending several months at the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va.

Mrs. John L. Clem and Miss Anne Clem, wife and daughter of Colonel Clem, U.S.A., have returned to the Woodward, Washington. Mrs. Clem's sister, Miss Annie M. Sullivan, of San Antonio, Texas, returned with her and will spend the greater part of the winter in Washington.

Among the Service people who will be at The Marlborough, Washington, this winter are Brig. Gen. Theodore F. Forbes, U.S.A., and Mrs. Forbes and their daughter, Mrs. Woodward Bispham, who have recently returned to this country after several years spent in European travel.

According to the New York American Capt. Frank P. Avery, a Military Academy graduate of 1878, now on the Army retired list, was arrested in Munich as an English spy and dragged off to military headquarters. Captain Avery's protests were not received with much attention until an inspector noticed the West Point ring. The German officer said he had visited the United States Military Academy. He was treated so courteously there, he declared, that he was only too glad to reciprocate. He pinned a badge on Captain Avery which enabled him to go wherever he desired in Munich.

Capt. and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N., entertained at an informal dance in Washington Sept. 26 in honor of their son, Midshipman William Morrow Fechteler. The guests included classmates of Midshipman Fechteler, at present in Washington, and the girl friends of his sister, Miss Margaret Fechteler. Among the guests were Midshipman Philip Glennon, son of Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Glennon, and Midshipman W. F. Heath, who are guests at the Fechteler home; Midshipman Lewis, of New York; Midshipman R. R. Adams, Midshipman Fenn, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Fenn; Midshipman J. C. Young and Midshipman George Hill.

Pay Dirs. John N. Speel, Reah Frazer and John R. Martin, U.S.N., who are the three seniors in their grade on the active list of the Pay Corps, are the subject of an extended notice in the North American, of Philadelphia, Pa., for Sept. 25, 1914. Pay Directors Speel and Frazer were born in Pennsylvania and Pay Director Martin in Virginia, within forty miles of each other. The article concludes: "The fact that Pay Directors Speel, Frazer and Martin are natives of the same locality and were boys together, entered the Navy, to have had strikingly similar experiences, served with Fighting Bob Evans and now stand the first three in the Pay Service of the Navy, to retire in turn at the head of it, is unique in the annals of naval records. In many respects and traits of character they resemble each other, and especially in the number and quality of their friends, while in the valuable services rendered their country and the splendid records made they have done themselves honor and reflected great credit upon Dauphin and Lancaster."

A dinner dance that was in the nature of a farewell for her son, Lieut. John Warren Weissheimer, 17th U.S. Inf., was given by Mrs. George P. Chandler at the Hartford, Conn., Golf Club recently. Between sixty and seventy young people were present at the dance, which took place in the ballroom upstairs from 8:30 to midnight, with music by the Golf Club orchestra. Palms and flowers were used in decorating, and old and new dances were both included in the program, of which a dancing contest was also a feature. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler entertained a party of ten at dinner preceding the dance. The table was decorated in yellow, with baskets of roses, and the guests were Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, Conn. N.G., Mrs. Cole; Col. Calvin D. Cowles, U.S.A., retired; Major Edward S. Shuttleworth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. C. F. R. Jenne and Col. Richard J. Goodman, C.N.G.; and Lieut. J. W. Weissheimer, U.S.A., class of 1914. Among the out-of-town guests at the dance were the Misses Grace and Elizabeth Post, who came from Bolton, and Miss Laura Brightman, of Alabama.

A daughter, Frances Elizabeth McCaughey, was born to the wife of Lieut. William J. McCaughey, U.S.A., at Newark, N.J., Sept. 5, 1914.

Major Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., will return from Vera Cruz on the U.S.S. Arkansas to attend the wedding of his brother which takes place at West Chester, Pa.

Mrs. Galloway, widow of Lieut. Douglas Galloway, U.S.N., has returned to her apartment at The Dupont, Washington, from a visit to her son, Mr. Douglas Galloway in Springfield, Mass.

Capt. George H. White, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor on duty with the National Guard of New York, and Mrs. White have taken apartments at the Westfield, 610 West 116th street, New York city, for the winter.

Commodore and Mrs. F. H. Eldridge, who have been abroad for several years, are sailing from Liverpool for the United States on the New York, of the American Line, Oct. 10. Their present address is care of University Club, New York.

In their handsome quarters at the naval station, Key West, Fla., Capt. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hayden entertained on Sept. 22, 1914 at a farewell progressive Tango dinner for their daughter, Miss Dorothy Hayden, who left Sept. 23 on the steamer Sabine for New York. The tables were arranged in the form of the letter T, and the place-cards were daintily executed folders, bearing on the outside the following inscription: "Dinner in honor of Miss Dorothy Goldthwaite Hayden, on the eve of her departure from Key West, per S.S. Sabine, Sept. 26, 1914." The tables were artistically and beautifully decorated in lace ferns and pink oleanders. On the inside of the folder was the musical program the numbers being played between the courses of a seven-course dinner. After dinner, a regular program of dance music was played. Guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hayden were Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spottswood, Miss Dorothy Hayden, Miss Mary Hayden, Miss Jennie Williams, Miss Viola Boyer, Miss Nathalie Reynolds, Miss Marie Watrous, Miss Etta Patterson and Miss Mamie Wardlow. Messrs. H. L. Bunce, Daniel Torrance, Lyman F. Whitney, James W. Gibb, Dexter Dorgan, and Hon. George W. Allen. Other officers of the naval station and Key West Barracks came in later to say good-bye. "Miss Dorothy Hayden, who goes to resume her studies at the music conservatory at New Rochelle, N.Y., says the Key West Citizen, "is one of the most charming and attractive young ladies who have ever graced Key West social circles, and her departure will be regretted by her many friends in the city, who will eagerly look forward to her return."

Capt. Michael J. Hogarty, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hogarty, who reside at Greeley, Colo., celebrated their golden wedding on Sept. 21, and held a family reunion. "Sons and daughters from various states and other relatives," says the Tribune-Republican, "came for the anniversary of this well-loved couple who have spent so many years of usefulness in Greeley. At high noon was performed the golden wedding ceremony in the magnificent Eaton home on Twelfth street, where before the fireplace, banked with golden rod with a large American flag draped over the mantel on which were the pictures of the Captain and his bride as they were fifty years ago, Captain and Mrs. Hogarty again pledged their love and faithfulness as of yore. Miss Marie Eaton, a granddaughter, played the wedding march from Lohengrin and as little Miss Sarah Carpenter, another grandchild, entered the large room carrying a basket of flowers which she strewed along the way, the bride and groom followed after Master Bruce Eaton, jr., who carried the golden wedding ring which is worn and dull, but nevertheless very dear to the bride after fifty happy years. The ceremony performed by Rev. H. N. Wilson, a son-in-law from St. Paul, was beautiful, with the added dignity of fifty years of married life of this estimable couple. It was a happy family party that gathered around the festive board for the wedding dinner where covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Hogarty, Rev. and Mrs. H. N. Wilson, of St. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hogarty, of Longmont; Mr. and Mrs. Barry Hogarty, of Salt Lake; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Carpenter and family, of Greeley, and the Bruce G. Eaton family, children of the Captain and Mrs. Hogarty and J. T. Carr, a brother of the bride and his daughter, Miss Dorsey Carr from Liberty, Mo., Miss Margaret Hogarty, of Stillwater, Okla., and Miss Layman, a dear friend of the family. During the afternoon and evening a reception was held and over two hundred friends called to express their delight over the golden anniversary of the Hogartys, who received their friends with enthusiasm and enjoyed the festivities given in their honor as much as did their guests."

Major and Mrs. Edwin B. Winans, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Auman Winans, to Lieut. Russell L. Maxwell, 1st U.S. Field Art. Owing to Major Winans's prospective change of station the wedding is expected to take place on Nov. 3 at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

P.A. Engr. Michael H. Plunkett, U.S.N., retired, died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1914. He was born in Ireland Sept. 12, 1834, and was appointed Feb. 24, 1874. He was retired June 22, 1874, by special act of Congress for incapacity resulting from incident of the Service. He was originally appointed a third assistant engineer in the Navy in 1858, was promoted second assistant engineer in 1861, and resigned May 9, 1865.

A formal salute to the Star-Spangled Banner was fired at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., on Sept. 12, in accordance with previous instructions issued by the President of the United States to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle at Fort McHenry, Md., which inspired the composition of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key. Mrs. George Livingston Baker, a granddaughter of Col. George Armstrong, who commanded the forces at Fort McHenry, was present during the salute at Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Baker is the mother of Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, wife of Capt. B. G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf.

Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 13th U.S. Cav., who was recently found guilty by a G.C.M. of drunkenness and has been dismissed the Service, was born in Maryland Feb. 13, 1875, and entered the Army as a private in Troop K, 6th Cavalry, Jan. 26, 1899. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 5th Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted first lieutenant, 13th Cavalry, July 1, 1909.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The turning move of the Allies under General d'Amade was pushed through to St. Quentin and Le Catelet, where it greatly handicapped the communications of the 1st and 2d German Armies. But here it was struck by the new army of General von Boehm, strengthened by corps detached from the center. The French army of which so much was expected was hurled back over twenty miles to Chaulmes and Albert, ten miles west of Peronne.

Meanwhile the Germans renewed their campaign against the forts of the Verdun-Toul curtain. While the 5th Army made a demonstration against Verdun to keep this part of the French line busy, the 6th Army under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria advanced all along their front and carried the battle up to the line of forts along the Cotes de Meuse. At St. Mihiel, twenty miles northwest of Toul, the assaults of this Bavarian army broke through the French resistance and captured one fort of the line, Fort Camp des Romains. Following up this success they crossed the Meuse River and cut the railroad along its valley, the principal supply line into Verdun since the Germans captured and destroyed the two railroads leading to Verdun from the west during the battle of the Marne.

The French army from Nancy and Toul, however, moved north, attacked the Bavarian army in flank and rear, and on Sept. 30 forced its retirement from its advanced position. The French move showed a strong reserve force in this portion of their line that makes unlikely any German success in breaking through the southern wing of the Allies' line.

The last days of September saw two new developments in the northern theater of operations. The 1st Army under General von Kluck joined with the army of General von Boehm in a series of vigorous assaults against the French and British lines north of the Oise River in the effort to relieve the dangerous position at this salient. A success in this maneuver would have exposed the French and British troops to the north to being cut off and captured. These attacks are still being continued without material change in the positions of the lines.

Further north a new turning move of the Allies is developing. Having been checked in their first effort, the Allies seem now to be attempting a wide turning move that will be more difficult for the Germans to stop. German patrols near Lille have been driven in by superior force.

The fighting along the German center is practically a drawn battle. Both sides have entrenched and have added cover trenches and bombproofs until the fighting has been reduced to siege operations. The present campaign has further emphasized the necessity for every unit to have at hand the tools for obtaining shelter. Without cover it is impossible for troops to live under the effective fire of modern artillery.

Like the three big battles of the Russo-Japanese war, the present battle has become a contest in ability to extend the flanks. Numerical superiority lies with the Allies, and this is being increased daily. If they can use it to finally envelope the German flank the French will gain one step in the campaign and will force the Germans to fall back to a new position.

It is unlikely that decisive successes will be obtained in any battle. The battles promise to be more like those of Manchuria and of the last two years of our Civil War, when the battles resulted in minor successes and in enforced changes of position with consequent losses. This war in the western campaign bids fair to become one of endurance or of exhaustion. The victory will probably go to the side with the greatest resources.

The Germans are bringing their big guns into play against Antwerp. The reports refer to a 42-centimeter (16.5-inch) mortar. It is quite possible that a light type of this caliber may be used for this purpose, as the emplacements are specially constructed and as railroads and heavy trucks are available for bringing up the mortars and carriages in parts.

Latest reports give the line of battle as follows: Starting with Mulhausen, in Upper Alsace, it runs north to St. Die, then northwest through Campanoux, Pont-a-Mousson and Beaumont to the vicinity of Verdun, thence westward through Varennes and Dontrian to the outskirts of Rheims, and then along the railroad north to the Aisne River. The line parallels the river on its north bank as far as Ribecourt, on the Oise. Turning north there, it runs through Roze and Albert, and then northeast through Donai, Tournai, Alost and Malines, to the Antwerp defenses.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

The German army in the north concentrated on the Niemen River north of Grodno in an effort to force a crossing. A success in this advance would have enabled them to destroy the double-track railroad from Moscow to Petrograd, the most important of the Russian supply lines.

The Russian army under General Rennenkampf was reinforced and repulsed the German attacks along the Niemen between Olita and Grodno, and also drove back the German line at Augustow. This forced the retirement of the Germans to Suwalki and Mariampol, halfway back from the Niemen River to the German border.

In the center the Russian army advancing through Poland is appearing in strength. Its advanced detachments are in contact with those of the German line; the main bodies should be engaged during the coming week.

In the south the rapid advance of the Russians has carried them to a line through Tarnow and Jaslo, in western Galicia. Przemyśl is still held by an Austrian garrison and is invested by a Russian army. This continuation of successes by the Russians indicates a serious collapse in the Austrian resistance.

In their new position the Austrians form the right flank of a combined army extending from the Carpathian Mountains northwest through Tarnow and Lodz to the vicinity of Thorn, on the Vistula. The Russians continue their attacks on the Austrian line in the effort to force them back and thus expose the German right flank.

The extent to which the Russian plan of operations has been governed by the dictates of strategic values is noteworthy. To relieve pressure on France a rapidly pushed demonstration was made in East Prussia. When this was outnumbered the forces fell back of the Niemen River to wait for the slow moving reserves. In Poland, rather than risk an army needlessly, the western half of the province was abandoned to the Germans. The above all tended to facilitate the launching of superior strength against the Austrians in Galicia with its resultant successes. Now, when sufficient time has elapsed to allow the Russian concentration to take place

in force, the three armies are able to advance in strength that will make their combined operations difficult to stop.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 135.)

The censorship of London and Paris appears to have become more rigid, that of Berlin having been rigid from the start.

Newspaper correspondents report that the Germans are assuming a less confident tone and the Berlin papers are apparently preparing their readers for bad news. Even the Berliner Tageblatt expresses anxiety at the "great advance of the French troops against the flanks of our line."

From Copenhagen word is received that 90,000 killed, wounded and missing in Prussian regiments alone are recorded in the first thirty-five German casualty lists, with 1,000 Prussian officers among the killed and 2,000 officers wounded.

The London Official Press Bureau announced Oct. 1 that India troops were landed in France Sept. 25. Some of the territorials have also reached Field Marshal Sir John French.

The Japanese forces which are besieging Tsing-tau, China, have been attacked by the German warships in the harbor. The Japanese siege guns in reply sank a German torpedo-boat destroyer. The Japanese lost a mine sweeper and a supply ship was badly damaged.

The daily war expenses of Germany are rated at \$5,000,000, but as the result of the success of a recent loan of \$1,250,000,000 there are on hand to meet them \$2,000,000,000.

The Franco-German war cost France \$1,857,576,400, one-half of which represented the war indemnity to Germany. As the war went on for about nine months its daily average would be fully a million and a quarter sterling. The Russo-Turkish war cost Russia \$768,400,000.

In the British Parliament Winston Churchill said: "This is the same great European war that would have been fought in the year 1909 if Russia had not humbled herself and given way to German threats. It is the same war that Sir Edward Grey stopped last year."

Martial law has been proclaimed on the eastern frontier of Holland to prevent the smuggling into Germany of prohibited articles.

A message from Berlin says the General Staff, having agreed to the complete official lists of prisoners, has found it necessary to reduce the totals already announced. The aggregate number of prisoners in German hands is 50,000, of whom 30,000 are Russians.

As more than 1,100 British officers have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners in France since Aug. 23, when the British contingent was first engaged, the need of new officers is urgent. As England will probably call upon her non-commissioned officers, in which she was deficient before the war, Kitchener may find, as Napoleon did, prospective field marshals carrying muskets, with a baton in their knapsacks.

In 1870 there were 38,000,000 Germans fighting against 40,000,000 of French. At the return of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany the ratio was reversed. Germany had 40,000,000, France had 38,000,000. But while Germany, making great progress in its population and without addition of territory, has now more than 66,000,000 of inhabitants, France has remained absolutely stationary with 40,000,000 inhabitants; it was clear from the start that in a European struggle France must be crushed by the sheer weight in numbers and that the European equilibrium, which was the stock theory of England, would thereby go forever, if England did not take a hand in the matter.

As to the neutrality of Belgium, Mr. Gladstone once said that "England was afraid of an unmeasured aggrandizement of Germany" and that is why she resolved to defend the Belgian neutrality."

The Germans at last accounts were engaged in a determined attempt to take Antwerp, vigorously bombarding its forts thus far without result. Its possession is of vital necessity to them.

The Germans have strongly fortified the lines of the Scheldt and Sambre rivers with a formidable force massed on the plains of Waterloo. It is considered certain the new line is so arranged to prevent the Allies from cutting communications through the Aix la Chapelle.

The Russian Orange Book, giving the Russian diplomatic correspondence from the time of the issue of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia to the outbreak of war, sets forth from the Russian point of view Germany's refusal to take any steps that might prevent war.

The sinking of an Italian vessel by mines planted by the Austrians in the Adriatic led Italy to enter an energetic protest against the use of mines on the ground that they "prevent free and safe navigation of the Adriatic." As Austria promptly apologized and agreed to pay \$1,000,000 to the seventeen victims of the disaster the incident, which threatened war, is closed.

London reported that on Sept. 27 twelve cities and towns were attacked from the air by the Germans. Their aerial warfare bombed Paris, Warsaw, Antwerp, Ghent and small towns in Belgium. Warsaw reported that the German Zeppelin there was shot down and its crew captured. Four persons were killed, two in Paris, one in Ghent and one in Dynze. Several were injured, but the damage to fortifications and public works was comparatively small. The objects of German attacks from the air appeared to be the Eiffel Tower, the Antwerp fortifications and ammunition depots in France and Belgium.

In German East Africa British cruisers have destroyed the powerful wireless station at Dar-es-Salaam, thus cutting off Germany's imperial communications and practically taking possession of the only German port of importance on the east coast of Africa.

The American Ambassador to France has reported to the State Department the facts of the dropping of a bomb from a German aeroplane flying over Paris, which fell on a spot over which Mr. Herrick had passed shortly before. This was the most formidable bomb which the Germans have yet dropped on Paris. The masonry of houses in the vicinity was chipped by the bullets. Fragments of the shell were found in over a hundred places. Trees were chipped and their branches broken by the flying missiles. Bits of iron were thrown over fifty yards around. The aerial raider evidently had planned to

destroy the wireless station on the Eiffel Tower. He followed the first bomb with three others in more or less rapid succession, and then vanished from view. The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the American and Spanish embassies have requested official details of the bomb throwing from a Taube aeroplane.

The determination of the South African Parliament to join in the offensive warfare against Germany bodes ill for the German possessions in southwest Africa, which are hemmed in on three sides, respectively, by Portuguese West Africa, Bechuanaland and the Cape Colony, while the only harbor of importance on the coast of the vast areas (322,000 square miles) of that German possession—Walvisch Bay—is owned by the British. Of the other possessions of Germany in Africa, Togo Land, on the Gold Coast, has already been taken, and the Kamerun colony, in the Gulf of Guinea, is surrounded by British, French and Belgian territory, which would render its seizure and occupation by the Allies a comparatively easy task. Part of the Kamerun has been reported as captured.

Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town telegraphed Sept. 26 that a force of Union of South Africa troops occupied Luderitz Bay, in German Southwest Africa, on Sept. 19. The German garrison withdrew before the advance of the Union troops, blowing up the railway and destroying the wireless plant.

The British Admiralty reports that an Australian force has occupied the town and harbor of Friedrich Wilhelm, the seat of government of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. The name applies to the German portion of New Guinea. The greater portion of New Guinea is owned by Holland.

Lord Roberts, in an article in the Hibbert Journal, urges his fellow-countrymen not to underestimate the power of Germany, with its 66,000,000 people. "I cannot help thinking," he writes, "that the great task of subduing that nation will begin when we, with our French, Russian, and Belgian allies, have driven the German allies, into the heart of their own territory. May I give a word of caution to my countrymen against the unsportsmanlike practice of abusing one's enemies? Let us avoid what Kipling during the Boer War described as 'killing Kruger with your mouth.' Let us rather devote all our energies to defeating our foemen by the superior fighting of adequate numbers of British soldiers in the open field. When we read the charges against the German troops let us remember that gross charges absolutely untrue were brought against our own brave soldiers fighting in South Africa, but whether the charges are true or not let us keep our own hands clean and let us fight against the Germans in such a way as to earn their liking as well as their respect."

In an article in the current issue of Blackwood's Magazine Major C. A. L. Yale, of the British army, who has been killed since the article was written, tells us that in former wars the long periods of rest and freedom from danger which intervened between battles served to restore shattered nerves and weary frames. But of present-day warfare he says "the distinguishing feature is its intensity. Long marches, irrespective of weather and season, will frequently mark the opening stages of a campaign; incessant vigilance is needed from the moment war is declared; constant is the risk of sudden destruction (which in these latest days may come even from the sky above) chilly bivouacs must often be the substitute for snug winter quarters of pre-Napoleonic days; battles last for days, and even weeks; and while they endure scarcely a spot for some miles from the enemy is safe from shot and shell; moreover, experiments prove that the very latest projectiles in use cause wounds more terrible than any previous weapons have done. What a strain on nerves overtaxed already in many cases by our modern high-pressure existence! What a test for bodies accustomed to the comforts of latter-day civilization! Under such conditions marksmen may achieve no more than the most erratic shots; the smartest corps may quickly degenerate into a rabble; the easiest tasks will often appear impossible. An army can weather trials such as those just depicted only if it be, collectively considered, in that healthy state of mind which the term 'morale' implies."

Inquiries addressed by the British Board of Trade to nearly all the principal manufacturers show that employers covering seventy-five per cent. of the workpeople included in the returns received have not been specially affected by the war. In 10,046 factories, employing normally at this time of year 1,335,845 males and 660,653 females, business is reported normal in 3,206 cases, slack in 5,842, while 998 report pressure of work. Full time is being worked in 55.4 per cent. of factories, 42.3 per cent. are working short time, and only 2.2 per cent. have closed or are preparing to close.

Prof. Edmond Delorme, a member of the Academy of Medicine and Medical Inspector General of the French army, has made observations which he has submitted for the consideration of the French Academy of Sciences. He showed that in the armies the sanitary condition is perfect. The wounded Frenchman is a healthy man. Illness is exceptional. The number of cases of illness is less than the number in time of peace, and Professor Delorme has met no ill persons, only the wounded. There is a complaint of certain delays on the battlefields, the extent of 150 to 200 kilometers (94 to 125 miles) makes the immediate removal of all of the wounded impossible. On the other hand, removal having been made the transportation is necessarily long. In aid of the first measures to be taken Professor Delorme has constructed waterproof containing apparatus (gutters) for all fractures of the upper and lower limbs, which he presented to the Academy, experimenting with a soldier before the Academicians. In one day, the Professor said, he was able to use twenty-five of these apparatuses for the most complicated fractures of the thigh and fifteen for the most complicated fractures of the leg. In the present war, complications of wounds appear with a relative frequency and gravity which are surprising. The efforts of all the surgeons are directed to combating them. These complications are: 1. A gaseous gangrene. 2. Tetanus. Against gaseous gangrene injections of oxygenated water are found to be preferable to amputations and large incisions, but this first treatment must be thorough. An electro-magnet, which can lift more than 2,530 pounds, is very successful in extracting the balls of the German rifle, which have a ferro-nickel envelope, and also splinters of shells. It attracts the balls at a distance of 4.2 inches and the splinters at a distance of six inches. An incision completes the operation. Thus extractions have been possible with or without anaesthesia. Dr. Gaston Darboux, the permanent secretary, called attention to the use of paper garments by the troops as a protection against cold. Dr. Carpentier vouched for the excellence of such garments. Dr. Laveran recalled the fact that in 1870 in the army of the Loire during a period of terrible cold many of the officers protected themselves by the use of ordinary newspapers. Things

are better to-day, and the Japanese have already made use of a paper shirt. By common consent this addition to clothing was approved.

Answering criticisms of the medical corps regarding the transportation of the wounded, a French official communication says: "There have been circumstances in which the medical service has been forced to retire with extreme rapidity, taking from the battlefield not only the wounded which it has been able to treat under the greatest difficulties and at great personal risk on the field, but wounded soldiers who were in hospitals under fire. It has not been always possible to utilize at a given moment the trains (to the number of 170, capable of taking away 100,000 wounded men)."

In a report on the Paris military hospitals in the British Medical Journal, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., Surgeon General to the British King, says the Americans have reason to be proud of their hospital, which is the best of its type in Paris. The staff consists of fifteen doctors, seventy-five fully trained nurses and others, making a total of 180, with 370 patients, 162 of them British.

It is reported that the Germans were so convinced of the success of their quick march on Paris that they did not properly provide for their wounded, who were so far in excess of expectation that they suffered for the want of proper nursing. When the 75-millimeter gun of the French began to make ravages, the German commanders took from the ranks men best qualified for the work of caring for the wounded, but their services were inadequate.

All of the German prisoners that have passed through Paris are exhausted. Their clothing is ragged and in many cases the men are nearly barefooted. As the entire German first line was completely equipped this indicates the severity of the campaign.

Spain has sent offers to France to receive 30,000 wounded in her hospitals. Madrid will take 6,000 of this number, it is reported from that city.

A private in the Somersets, invalided to his home in Devon, states that, in addition to caring for the wounded, the French nurses made many visits to the firing line with food for the British troops.

The fact that the Germans were able to train their heavy guns on Maubeuge without the usual delay in providing platforms for them is explained in the Paris Matin by the statement that the under cover of a Belgian nominee, the Krupps purchased in 1911 land four miles from the town and pretended to install a locomotive factory which was covered with the concrete platforms necessary for huge guns.

This war appears to have done more to prevent the use of alcohol than a century of temperance talk. Russia as a war measure has stopped the sale of vodka throughout the empire, and in France the Paris Figaro publishes an article by Raphael Georges Levy, a well known economist and statistician, which concludes thus: "We have already stopped the sale of absinthe. Why halt on the road? It is only when favored by a great current of enthusiasm and national revival, like that which crosses the country at this moment, that virile resolutions can be taken. Vive la France et mort à l'alcool!"

Since the institution of khaki it has become very difficult to tell a commissioned officer from a private, says a London correspondent of the New York Sun. The chief difference is that the officer wears a tunic open at the front to show his tie and shirt of khaki, his leather belt, and on the cuffs the distinguishing badge of his rank—one star for a second lieutenant, three for a captain, a crown for a major, a star and crown for a lieutenant colonel, two stars and a crown for a colonel. Staff officers are known by a scarlet gorget on the collar and golden oak leaves in the cap brim.

The Berlin Royal Academy defends the destruction of the Rheims Cathedral by the claim that Rheims was a fortified city on the French line of battle. An attempt is being made in Holland to obtain subscription to restore the library of Louvain.

An officer of the British Royal Field Artillery, describing the reception of the British troops in France, says: "It has been simply wonderful and most affecting. We travel entirely by motor transport (if the censor will allow that), and it has been flowers all the way. One long procession of acclamation. By the wayside and through the villages men, women and children cheer us on with the greatest enthusiasm and everyone wants to give us something. They strip their flower gardens, and the cars look like carnival carriages. They pelt us with fruit, cigarettes, chocolate, bread—anything and everything. It is simply impossible to convey an impression of it all."

An officer of the British Indian army, who is at the front, writes: "I am living in an old chateau, the name of which I have had to tear off. It is really an old abbey, and its cellars have produced some excellent old brandy, and in its paddock I have found a very fine polo pony which I have annexed, and which will accompany me further. All my surroundings, however, have not been as pleasant as this. One seems to have lived years in the last three weeks, with such changes of scene and life and such ups and downs of fortune. Sometimes I am sleeping in barns on straw, or on the floor of some cottage, sometimes in some beautiful old chateau on a bed fit for an empress or for one of the many lovely mistresses of the kings of France. For five days we had a real hard time, fighting all day, what food we could pick up and little sleep. For five days I never took off my boots, even to sleep, and for two days I did not even wash my face or hands. For three days and nights I got just four hours' sleep. The want of sleep was the one thing we felt. Our army has fought magnificently. If we only had equal numbers we would walk through the Germans as if they were a sheet of paper. Oh! for another 300,000 of our men; they are splendid!"

The German trench system along the Aisne river, a correspondent of the London Daily Mail reports, is most elaborate. It constitutes a whole subterranean town, with main thoroughfares, side streets, and telephone wires running all along. There hundreds of thousands of men eat, live, and sleep, so well concealed that from a little way down the hill in front nothing is to be seen revealing the existence of the trenches except the hardly noticeable little bank of earth which is slightly raised above the level. The autumnal weather, with its warm sunshine in the daytime, damp nights, and bitterly cold dawns, is extremely trying to the men, who are compelled to spend every minute in the same section of the damp, depressing trenches. If the men step from their trenches to the level ground they do so at the risk of their lives. At night every German soldier must be at his post in the narrow ditch which is his home and defense, sleeping as best he may with his rifle at his side,

ready to spring up at any moment at the alarms which come very frequently these dark, cloudy nights. The French hide their trenches from aviators by skillfully covering them with grass and leaves.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A.
(For Army General Orders see page 143.)

S.O., OCT. 1, 1914, WAR DEPT.
Second Lieut. Basil D. Edwards, 30th Inf., relieved from assignment to that regiment.
Second Lieut. Charles S. Lloyd, 28th Inf., transferred to 30th Infantry; to be assigned to company upon expiration present leave; will join company.
The resignation of Lieut. Harry H. Southwick, M.R.C., of commission as officer that corps, accepted by President, to take effect Sept. 30, 1914.
Capt. George W. Wallace, 16th Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment.
Capt. Albert W. Foreman, 20th Inf., from Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth; to join company.
Leave granted Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G., extended until Dec. 5, 1914. Colonel Alvord will proceed to Philippine Islands on transport from San Francisco that date.
The following changes in assignments of officers of Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Howard S. Miller relieved from assignment to 46th Company, placed on unassigned list, will report at Coast Defenses of Portland for duty. Capt. Charles O. Zollars, unassigned, assigned to 46th Company; relieved duty on staff of Coast Defenses of Portland and will join company.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 24, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, 10th Cav., to be captain from Sept. 18, 1914, vice Capt. Lanning Parsons, 9th Cav., retired Sept. 17, 1914.
Second Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, 10th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 18, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Albert E. Phillips, 10th Cav., promoted.
Second Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., 5th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 22, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 13th Cav., who was dismissed Sept. 21, 1914.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 29, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Hayes, 28th Inf., to be first lieutenant Aug. 3, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Simon B. Buckner, jr., 9th Inf., to be first lieutenant Aug. 5, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 12th Inf., to be first lieutenant Sept. 11, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. John Randolph, 23d Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 13, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, jr., 8th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 14, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. Jubal A. Early, 20th Inf., who died Sept. 13, 1914.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 30, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Foltz, Cav., unassigned, to be colonel from Sept. 27, 1914.
Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav., unassigned, to be colonel from Sept. 27, 1914, vice Col. Lloyd M. Brett, unassigned, detached from his proper command.
Major Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from Sept. 27, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, unassigned, detached from his proper command.
Capt. Elmer Linsley, Cav., unassigned, to be major from Sept. 27, 1914, vice Major Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., promoted.
First Lieut. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav., to be captain from Sept. 27, 1914, vice Capt. Fred E. Buchan, 8th Cav., detailed in Q.M.C.
Second Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers, 4th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Sept. 27, 1914, vice 1st Lieut. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav., promoted.

Appointment in the Army.

Rev. Haywood Lewis Winter, of Texas, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant, from Sept. 28, 1914, vice Chap. Samuel H. Bell, 1st Fla., retired Nov. 15, 1913.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major John S. Winn, I.G., having reported is announced as Inspector General of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces, relieving Major William J. Barden, C.E., acting inspector. (Sept. 18, Ex. Force, era Cruz.)
Leave three months and twenty-two days, upon relief from duty in Inspector General's Department, Nov. 4, 1914, is granted Major Le Roy S. Lyon, I.G. (Sept. 29, War D.)
Major John M. Jenkins, I.G., upon arrival at San Francisco, will report for assignment to duty as assistant to the inspector, Western Department. (Sept. 30, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. F. MCCAIN, THE A.G.

Leave one month is granted Major Frank L. Winn, A.G., upon his arrival in the United States. (Sept. 24, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Capt. Dennis P. Quinlan, acting judge advocate, assistant to the department judge advocate, will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., and such other points as may be necessary, for the purpose of making an investigation of alleged irregularities at that fort. (Sept. 21, Western D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. E. Linsley, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, Sept. 26, and will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Sept. 25, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Major William Elliott from duty at St. Louis, Mo., about Oct. 1, 1914, to El Paso, Texas, and assume charge of the General Supply Depot at that place, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Fort Bliss, Texas, relieving Capt. William E. Hunt of those duties. Captain Hunt will report in person to the officer in charge of the General Supply Depot, El Paso, Texas, for duty as his assistant.

Col. John M. Carson, jr., from duty as assistant to the quartermaster, Central Department, upon the expiration of his present leave, to New York city for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 24, War D.)

The leave granted Major Henry T. Ferguson, Q.M.C., now 30th Infantry, is extended one month. (Sept. 18, Western D.)
Leave one month, about Nov. 1, 1914, to Capt. James H. Como, Q.M.C. Captain Como will sail for the Philippine Islands about Dec. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Capt. John L. De Witt, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Galveston, Texas, upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then repair to Washington for duty in office of Division of Militia Affairs. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Capt. James H. Como, Q.M.C., from duty at El Paso, Texas, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco, Cal., to sail from that place about Dec. 5, 1914, for Philippines. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Patrick McDonald, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John W. Mayben, Q.M.C., to report to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty on

an Army transport instead of the Army transport Logan. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Paul Butin, Q.M.C., Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Sick leave one month to Pay Clerk A. Wilson Butler, Q.M.C. (Sept. 24, E.D.)

Capt. Kenzie, W. Walker, Q.M.C., having reported is announced as assistant to the Chief Q.M., U.S. Expeditionary Forces, with station at Vera Cruz, Mexico. (Sept. 18, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

The leave granted Capt. Frederick W. Van Duyn, Q.M.C., is extended one month, under exceptional circumstances. (Sept. 19, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lewis J. Emery, Q.M.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Fort Sherman, Canal Zone, for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Sergt. Fred S. Graham, Q.M.C., Fort Wingate, N.M., to Galveston, Texas, Port of Embarkation, for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Capt. William H. Moncrief and Capt. Howard H. Johnson, M.C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. John G. Ingold, M.C., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Aug. 24, S.D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Oct. 3, 1914, to Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C. (Sept. 23, E.D.)

Leave two months, about Oct. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Kerwin W. Kinard, M.C. First Lieutenant Kinard will sail for the Philippines about Dec. 5, 1914, as heretofore ordered. (Sept. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis H. Bauer, M.C., from duty with the 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, and from further station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Jan. 5, 1915, for the Philippine Islands for duty. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Harry R. Beery, M.C. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Coleridge L. Beaven, M.C. (Sept. 17, 2d Brig.)

Major James L. Evans, M.C., in addition to his present duties, will assume command of Ambulance Company No. 7 during the temporary absence of Capt. Harold W. Jones, M.C. (Aug. 31, S.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave to 1st Lieut. Donald P. McCord, M.R.C., to Dec. 5, 1914, on which date he will sail for the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 25, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar J. Farrow, M.R.C., now on duty with 6th Field Artillery, Leon Springs, Texas, will proceed to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 16, S.D.)

First Lieut. James A. Simpson, M.R.C., Eagle Pass, Texas, will proceed to Mission, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 16, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Oct. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M.R.C. (Sept. 24, E.D.)

The acceptance by the President, Sept. 26, 1914, of the resignation by 1st Lieut. Louis Livingston Seaman, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps is announced. (Sept. 28, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Summerfield M. Taylor, M.R.C., of his commission in that corps has been approved, to take effect Sept. 29, 1914. (Sept. 29, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month, about Oct. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George E. Stallman, D.S., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 8, S.D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Raymond W. Pearson, Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 4, S.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Frank E. Brokaw, H.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, is transferred as private to the general service, Infantry, and will be sent to the recruiting station, 505 South State street, Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles Heppner, H.C., Douglas, Ariz., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 10, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Dorsey W. Thickstun, H.C., on duty with 6th Infantry, El Paso, Texas, to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Sept. 15, S.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Murphy, H.C., Fort George Wright, Wash., to the United States Military Prison, Pacific Branch, Alcatraz, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 160, July 10, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Charles K. Rockwell, C.E., is revoked. (Sept. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., from duty at the Engineer School, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon the completion of his course of instruction, and will then report to the officer in charge of the Engineer Depot, Washington Barracks, for duty as his assistant. (Sept. 25, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

The leave granted Capt. Alexander W. Maish, O.D., is extended one month. (Sept. 29, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Carleton G. Chapman, aviation officer, Signal Corps, is extended one month. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Sergt. Vernon L. Burge, S.C., Fort Mills, P.I., will be sent on the transport leaving Manila Dec. 15, 1914, to Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Sept. 25, War D.)

First Class Sergt. William H. Baggett, S.C., is relieved from further duty with Militia of Connecticut and will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 223, War D., Sept. 22, 1914, relating to 1st Class Sergt. Thomas E. Hunt, S.C., is revoked. (Sept. 28, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Herbert C. Horsley, S.C., Vera Cruz, Mexico, is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Connecticut and will be sent to Hartford. (Sept. 30, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL.

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 220, Sept. 18, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav., to proceed to Washington, D.C., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to San Francisco for duty in the office of the judge advocate of that department, which duty will include a special course of legal instruction at the University of California. (Sept. 28, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 215, Sept. 12, 1914, War D., as relates to Major Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 26, War D.)

Second Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, jr., 2d Cav., to West Point, N.Y., and report by Oct. 5, 1914, for duty. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Sick leave one month to 1st Lieut. William G. Meade, 2d Cav. (Sept. 28, E.D.)

Sick leave one month is granted Veterinarian William V. Lusk, 2d Cav. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Veterinarian William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to his proper station. (Sept. 29, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Leave one month to Major Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas. (Sept. 15, S.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Harold B. Johnson, 3d Cav., Brownsville, Texas. (Sept. 15, S.D.)

Upon his return from leave 1st Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., will proceed from Mission, Texas, to Brownsville, Texas, for duty with Troop D, 3d Cavalry, to which he has been transferred. (Aug. 21, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Finak L. Van Horn, 3d Cav. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, 3d Cav., after the completion of the field officer's course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed to Galveston, Texas, and assume command of the Port of Embarkation, relieving Lieut. Col. William H. Johnston, 26th Inf. (Sept. 29, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

Regimental Sergt. Major John F. Kamin, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Sept. 25, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

COL. J. B. ERWIN, ATTACHED.

Capt. Fred E. Buchan, 8th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Sept. 27, 1914, vice Capt. Elmer Lindsley, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Sept. 26, 1914. Captain Buchan will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. Captain Lindsley will remain on his present duties until further orders. (Sept. 25, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave four months, under exceptional circumstances, about Sept. 20, 1914, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Capt. Leonard L. Deitrick, 9th Cav., Culberson's Ranch, N.M. (Sept. 9, S.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

Leave one month and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., Nogales, Ariz., not to extend beyond Oct. 15, 1914. (Sept. 3, S.D.)

First Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 10th Cav., Naco, Ariz., is detailed as Q.M. of the troops of the 10th Cavalry, on the border, with station at Naco, Ariz., vice 1st Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav. (Sept. 4, S.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James E. Abbott, 10th Cav., is extended one month. (Sept. 4, S.D.)

First Sergt. William Broaden, Troop H, 10th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Sept. 28, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

First Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Sept. 24, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Capt. William H. Clouston, jr., 13th Cav., is relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will join regiment. (Sept. 25, War D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Leave three months, upon being relieved from duty at Port of Embarkation, to Lieut. Col. Franklin O. Johnson, 14th Cav., assigned to the 15th Cavalry, effective Sept. 1, 1914. (Aug. 28, S.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 14th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Sept. 1, S.D.)

Leave two months to 1st Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav., upon the termination of the leave granted. (Aug. 24, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Leave twenty-one days, about Sept. 21, 1914, to Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., Marfa, Texas. (Sept. 4, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, Sept. 4, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Alexander D. Sures, 15th Cav., Fabens, Texas. (Aug. 26, S.D.)

First Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav., is detailed to take the second year course at the Mounted Service School and will proceed to Fort Riley. (Sept. 29, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave one month and fifteen days to Lieut. Col. W. S. Scott, Cav., adjutant, 1st Cavalry Brigade, about Sept. 1. (Aug. 24, S.D.)

The name of Col. Lloyd M. Brett, Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Sept. 27, 1914, and the name of Col. Frank West, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 26, 1914. (Sept. 25, War D.)

The retirement of Col. Frank West, Cav., from active service on Sept. 26, 1914, is announced. He will proceed to his home. (Sept. 26, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcheson, Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, Sept. 27, 1914, and the name of Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect Sept. 26, 1914. (Sept. 25, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from recruiting duty, to Capt. Basil N. Rittenhouse, Cav. (Sept. 24, War D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 223, Sept. 22, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, Cav., is revoked. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Sept. 28, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Chaplain Frederick L. Kunneke, 2d Field Art., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability which is not the result of any incident of the service, is wholly retired from the service. (Sept. 28, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Leave one month, upon the conclusion of the service practice of the 1st Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery, to Major Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Sept. 1, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 13, 1914, to apply for an extension of twenty days, to 2d Lieut. Harold H. Bateman, 3d Field Art., Leon Springs, Texas. (Sept. 10, S.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Major Albert J. Bowley, 5th Field Art. (Sept. 26, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. Tilman Campbell, Field Art., is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery. He will upon the expiration of his present leave join battery to which assigned. (Sept. 24, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 211, Sept. 8, 1914, War D., as relates to Col. Adelbert Cronkhite and Lieut. Col. L. Hayden, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C., Brownsville, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for medical treatment. (Aug. 20, S.D.)

Sick leave four months to Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C. (Sept. 15, S.D.)

So much of Par. 27, S.O. 140, June 16, 1914, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Junnius Pierce, C.A.C., is so amended as to direct Lieutenant Pierce after his relief from recruiting duty to proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty with a company in those coast defenses. (Sept. 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Sept. 25, E.D.)

First Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., is appointed aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, effective Sept. 26. (Sept. 21, Western D.)

First Lieut. Philip Mathews, C.A.C., from duty as aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, Oct. 29, 1914. Lieutenant Mathews upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Totten for assignment to a company. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave two months, about Oct. 10, 1914, to Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, C.A.C. (Sept. 29, E.D.)

Leave one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort Rodman, Mass., to 2d Lieut. Shepler W. Fitz-Gerald, C.A.C. (Sept. 26, War D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered, Oct. 20, 1914: Col. Adelbert Cronkhite to Fort Randolph, Canal Zone, and assume command of the Coast Defenses of Panama. Each of the following officers is designated as fort commander of the fort indicated after his name: Major William E. Cole, Fort Sherman, Canal Zone; Major James B. Mitchell, Fort Grant, Canal Zone. Each of the following officers will report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of Panama, for duty on his staff: First Lieut. Guy A. Mix, 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Allen, John E. Sloan and John A. Hoag. (Sept. 28, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Rex Van Den Corput, C.A.C., is extended one month. (Sept. 26, E.D.)

First Lieut. Robert R. Welshimer, C.A.C., is detached and detailed for duty in the Judge Advocate General's Department and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Charles E. Renstrom, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to be assigned to duty by C.O., Coast Defenses of San Francisco. (Sept. 25, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 205, War D., Aug. 31, 1914, as relates to Master Electr. Ora C. Huston, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 24, War D.)

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 205, War D., Aug. 31, 1914, as relates to Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Thomas G. Finan, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 28, War D.)

INFANTRY.

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John G. Thornell, 4th Inf., is extended one month, under exceptional circumstances. (Sept. 19, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 9, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Albert E. Brown, 4th Inf. (Sept. 15, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

First Lieut. Edwin C. McNeil, 4th Inf., having reported, is assigned to duty in the office of the judge advocate, these headquarters. (Sept. 30, E.D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The leave granted Capt. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 6th Inf., is extended one month. (Aug. 20, S.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. Donald W. Strong, 7th Inf., detailed on special duty in the Department of Public Safety, Vera Cruz. (Sept. 11, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

First Sergt. Walter R. McAdoo, Co. D, 7th Inf., Vera Cruz, Mexico, is detailed as sergeant for duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth. (Sept. 30, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

First Sergt. William Wynne, Co. K, 12th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. Sept. 29, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave one month and twenty days, about Sept. 25, to Capt. Walter Harvey, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Sept. 23, Western D.)

Battln. Sergt. Major Paul Altmann, 3d Battalion, 14th Inf., now at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., will be sent to Fort Lawton, Wash., with a view to his appointment as sergeant major of the regiment. (Sept. 19, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 1st Lieut. Jesse D. Elliott, 15th Inf. (Sept. 25, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Leave two months and fifteen days to Capt. Frank D. Ely, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (Sept. 16, S.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Eldred D. Warfield, 16th Inf., is extended one month and fifteen days. (Sept. 16, S.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 212, Sept. 9, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. Alden C. Knowles, 16th Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 29, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL.

The leave granted Capt. James S. Young, jr., 17th Inf., is extended twenty-five days. (Sept. 17, S.D.)

Capt. Henry S. Wagner, 17th Inf., under medical treatment at base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having been reported fit for duty will return to his proper station, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (Sept. 8, S.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas, will report to the president of the examining board at El Paso, Texas, for examination for promotion. (Aug. 31, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Floyd D. Carlock, 17th Inf. (Sept. 24, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Hugh B. Keen, 17th Inf., Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, is extended one month. (Sept. 17, S.D.)

The leave granted Capt. George F. Blatzel, 17th Inf., is extended to Dec. 5, 1914. (Sept. 28, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave two months and five days, about Sept. 23, 1914, to 1st Lieut. George G. Bartlett, 18th Inf. (Sept. 17, 2d Brig.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. Alfred J. Betcher, 18th Inf. (Sept. 25, War D.)

The following appointments of battalion staff officers in the 18th Infantry were made on Sept. 24: To be battalion adjutants: 1st Lieut. John R. Brewer, 18th Inf., assigned to the 1st Battalion; 1st Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, 18th Inf., assigned to the 2d Battalion. To be battalion quartermaster and commissary: Second Lieut. Casper B. Rucker, 18th Inf., assigned to 2d Battalion.

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave fourteen days, upon arrival of his regiment in the United States, to Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, 19th Inf. (Sept. 21, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave one month, upon arrival of his regiment at Galveston, Texas, to 1st Lieut. F. H. Baird, 19th Inf. (Sept. 19, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave two months, upon arrival of his regiment in the United States, to apply for an extension of two months, to 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th Inf

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Charles A. Thuis, Inf., Oklahoma City, Okla., to Fort Sill, Okla., for the annual physical examination. (Sept. 8, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, Inf. (assigned to 26th Infantry, Oct. 1, 1914). (Sept. 25, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. John M. Craig, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers from Sept. 29, 1914. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Leave for twenty days, about Oct. 10, 1914, to Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf. (Sept. 28, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty in the Division of Militia Affairs, to 1st Lieut. Townsend Whelen, Inf. (Sept. 30, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Sick leave four months to Capt. Julian De Court, P.S. (Sept. 25, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. George M. Wray, P.S., is accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 14, 1914. (Sept. 26, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave ten days, about Oct. 4, 1914, to Major Frazier A. Boutelle, retired, recruiting officer. (Sept. 24, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Capt. George McD. Weeks and Orrin R. Wolfe, 16th Inf., and Capt. Robert W. Mearns, 20th Inf., El Paso, Texas, will report to the president of the examining board for examination for promotion. (Aug. 31, S.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., from time to time for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Members, Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.C., Col. John L. Clem, Q.M.C., Col. Charles Richard, M.C., Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C.; recorder, 1st Lieut. Thomas C. McGraw, 17th Inf. (Sept. 28, War D.)

A board to consist of Col. Charles Richard, Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan and Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination of such officers of the Medical Corps as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. (Sept. 29, War D.)

RECRUIT COMPANIES.

First Sergt. Thomas O'Holloran, 5th Recruit Co., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Sept. 29, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered: Capt. Harry D. Biasland from the 7th Infantry to the 19th, Capt. Ira F. Fravel from the 19th Infantry to the 7th. Each officer will join the company to which assigned. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Capt. Harry D. Mitchell, 6th Inf., is transferred to 15th Infantry, Dec. 1, 1914. He will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave for Manila about Dec. 5, 1914, and join regiment. (Sept. 29, War D.)

Capt. Alden C. Knowles, 16th Inf., is transferred to 2d Infantry. He will proceed on the first available transport from San Francisco, Cal., to Honolulu, H.T., and join company to which assigned. (Sept. 29, War D.)

COAST DEFENSES OF PANAMA.

In addition to the coast defenses named in Par. II, G.O. 62, War D., April 24, 1908, as amended, the establishment of the following coast defenses in the Canal Zone is announced, to take effect Oct. 20, 1914: Coast Defenses of Panama, Headquarters, Cristobal; 1, Fort Randolph; 2, Fort Sherman; 3, Fort de Lesseps; 4, Fort Grant; 5, Fort Amador. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 281, War D., 1913, relating to the establishment of the Coast Defenses of Balboa and Cristobal, in the Canal Zone, is rescinded, to take effect Oct. 20, 1914. (Sept. 30, War D.)

G.C.M.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at El Paso, Texas, Sept. 8, 1914. Detail for the court: Col. John S. Parke, 20th Inf., Lieut. Col. William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., Majors Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Dwight E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., John L. Hines, 6th Inf., and Matthias Crowley, 6th Inf., Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 16th Inf., Frank D. Ely, 16th Inf., Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, 6th Inf., Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., Thomas R. Harker, 20th Inf., and Alfred W. Bjornstad, 16th Inf., judge advocate. (Sept. 1, S.D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	S.F.	days
		about	about	about	at
					Manila
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	12
Sheridan	Sept. 30	Oct. 8	Oct. 22	Oct. 27	14
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	14
Logan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	18
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	18

Incoming.

Schedule to Feb. 15, 1915.

Transport.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	days
		about	about	about	at
					S.F.
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	28
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	28
Sheridan	Nov. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25	Dec. 4	—
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	21

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Guam Sept. 29.

McCLELLAN—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Sept. 30.

SHERMAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., Oct. 5.

SUMNER—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., Sept. 15; left Nagasaki Sept. 21.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., at San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Warren, Mass.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C., at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward M. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C., at Fort Du Pont, Del.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Totten, N.Y.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

G.O. 67, SEPT. 14, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I.—Sec. (b), Par. 30, G.O. 128, Sept. 19, 1911, War D., publishing regulations governing the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is amended to read as follows:

(b) Distinguished graduates: Those (exclusive of honor graduates) who receive the recommendation of the academic board, approved by the commandant, for detail to the Army Staff College. They will be designated in the Army Register as "Distinguished Graduates, the Army School of the Line, 19—."

II.—Sec. (b), Par. 33, G.O. 143, July 26, 1910, War D., publishing regulations governing the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is amended to read as follows:

(b) Distinguished graduates: Those who, in addition to the honor graduates, are recommended as qualified to take the advanced course. They will be designated in the Army Register as "Distinguished Graduates, Coast Artillery School, 19—."

III.—Relates to contracts made, by virtue of any law, requiring the advance of money, or in any manner connected with the settlement of public accounts.

IV.—The duplicate Statements of the Hospital Fund (Form 49, Medical Department) will constitute the council book of the hospital council, the proceedings of which will be recorded therein as prescribed by Par. 318, Army Regulations. When necessary, extra sheets will be inserted for the record of the proceedings of the hospital council.

V.—When a dental injury, incurred in line of duty, is reported for treatment conformably to the provisions of Par. 1402 and 1403, Army Regulations, and the dental surgeon or acting dental surgeon has not on hand the material or equipment necessary to perform the work required, he will bring the case to the attention of higher authority for decision as to what further procedure shall be had.

G.O. 68, SEPT. 17, 1914, WAR DEPT.

The following instructions are published to the Army with a view to carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 18, 1914, entitled, "An act to increase the efficiency of the aviation service of the Army, and for other purposes," published in Bulletin 35, War D., 1914:

1. From time to time there will be announced in special orders of the War Department the names of the military aviators, junior military aviators and aviation students who are on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, which orders will specify the date on which such duty commenced. When such officers cease to be on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, that fact will be similarly announced in orders, specifying the date on which the duty terminated.

The dates specified in these special orders will govern in determining the period for which increase of pay accrues. A copy of the order announcing the officer as being on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights will be filed with the first voucher upon which increased pay is charged, and the order will be cited on all subsequent vouchers so long as the increased pay is claimed. When the officer ceases to be on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, a copy of the order announcing such fact will be filed with the voucher covering that period. In stating claims for the increase of pay, each junior military aviator and military aviator will enter on the voucher the grade held under his line commission, as the increase of pay accrues only on the pay of such grade as increased by longevity pay.

2. From time to time there will be announced in special orders of the War Department the names of the enlisted men of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps who are rated as aviation mechanics, and the names of those who are on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, specifying the date of the rating or commencement of the duty. Upon receipt of such order, the commanding officer of the enlisted men concerned will make notation on the first pay roll for aviation mechanics as follows:

"Due soldier 50 per cent. increase from —, 191—; rated as aviation mechanic —, 191—, per S.O., No. —, War D., 191—."

And for those on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, the following:

"Due soldier 50 per cent. increase from —, 191—; on duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights per S.O., No. —, War D., 191—."

Subsequent rolls will contain the following notation for aviation mechanics:

"Due soldier 50 per cent. increase, aviation mechanic."

And for those enlisted men on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, the notation:

"Due soldier 50 per cent. increase."

When enlisted men are disgraced as aviation mechanics or cease to be on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, such fact will be similarly announced in special orders of the War Department, which orders will specify the date of the disgracing or termination of the duty, and the commanding officer of the enlisted men concerned will make notation on the proper pay roll of the date when the men cease to be entitled to the increase of pay, citing the number, source and date of the order. When an enlisted man holding the rating of aviation mechanic re-enlists on the day following the day of his discharge, his rating will be viewed as continuing in force.

3. Unmarried lieutenants of the line of the Army who are under thirty years of age and who desire a detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps should apply, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army, including in the application a certificate to the effect that to the best of their knowledge and belief they are in good physical condition and free from abnormality of vision or hearing. A blank form for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Before his other qualifications are inquired into each applicant will undergo a thorough physical examination, the character of which will be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Army.

4. Par. 3, G.O. 39, War D., 1913, which directs that the fact of qualification of military aviators should be announced in general orders of the War Department, is rescinded.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 70, SEPT. 23, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes an executive order, dated Sept. 5, 1914, dealing with the limits of punishment of enlisted men and general prisoners. Instructions are also published for the carrying out of the order. We refer to the order elsewhere in this issue.

BULLETIN 42, SEPT. 19, 1914, WAR DEPT.

Publishes extracts from the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes, approved July 16, 1914, and from the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes, approved Aug. 1, 1914.

ORDERS 13, AUG. 21, 1914, C.S.O., WAR DEPT.

1. Capt. Harold Geiger, Signal Corps, having reported at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., in compliance with telegraphic instructions from The Adjutant General of the Army, dated July 22, 1914, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Aug. 17, 1914.

2. The following junior military aviators are announced as on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Aug. 20, 1914: First Lieuts. Thomas S. Bowen, Douglas B. Netherwood and Byron Q. Jones, Signal Corps.

3. So much of Par. 2, Orders 8, War D., Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, July 22, 1914, as relates to 1st Class Pvt. David C. Oldham and Joe M. Spears, Signal Corps, is revoked.

E. RUSSEL, Major, Signal Corps, U.S.A., A.C.S.O.

ORDERS 14, AUG. 26, 1914, C.S.O., WAR DEPT.

Second Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, aviation student, Signal Corps, is announced as on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights from Aug. 25, 1914.

E. RUSSEL, Major, Signal Corps, U.S.A., A.C.S.O.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 28, 1914.

The children's school at the garrison is doing nicely, with Miss Cleavinger as principal, with three assistants. There are over 100 pupils enrolled. Major Charles Miller, of the 7th Infantry, is in charge of the school, in addition to his duties as instructor at the Army Service Schools. The state of Kansas has provided the post children with an up-to-date school building. The taxes collected from the railroads on the reservation by the state is put aside for the special school district of the post. The present building, which has been completed recently, was built by the Government at a cost of \$14,971.06; it is modern in every respect. The educational advantages at the post are superior to any other post in the United States.

Mrs. Stanley Zinke and little daughter, who have been the guests for the past month of Mrs. Zinke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Kenney, have returned to their home in Richmond, Va., where Captain Zinke is now located. Mrs. Clarence Knight and daughter, Jane, who have been the guests of friends in St. Paul, Minn., are the guests of Mrs. Knight's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brewster, on South Third street, in the city. Mrs. Knight will leave in October to join Captain Knight at Texas City, Texas, while Miss Jane will remain during the winter with her grandparents and attend school. Miss Kathleen Clarke is entertaining as her honor guest Miss Ruth Howard, of Oelwein, Iowa. Major and Mrs. O. B. Meyers and son and daughter arrived Sunday from Eagle Pass, Texas, and are the guests of Mrs. Meyers' mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Major Meyer will leave in a short time for Fort Riley, Kas., where he will enter the Mounted Service Schools. During his absence Mrs. Meyers will remain here, where the son and daughter will attend the Leavenworth High School. Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler have arrived from El Paso, Texas, and are the guests of Mrs. D. R. Anthony, sr. After a short visit here Major Koehler will enter the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, during which time Mrs. Koehler will remain with her mother. Mrs. John O'Keefe Taussig has returned from an extended visit in Fort Sheridan. Mrs. E. W. Thomas, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Taussig. Mrs. Effie Hiatt Van Tuyl, vice state regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Cyrus Decker Lloyd, regent of the Captain Jesse Leavenworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were the guests of Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, of Independence, Kas., at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Thursday. Mrs. Guernsey is state regent of Kansas and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Kansas have just announced her candidacy for president general in 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller entertained with a delightful dinner Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene. Other guests present were Col. and Mrs. Lloyd S. McCormick, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Barton and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson. Col. and Mrs. McCormick, who have been the guests for several days of Mrs. McCormick's sister, Mrs. Samuel Holmes Wilson and Mr. Wilson, will leave shortly for Los Angeles, Cal.

A charming social event was the reception given Saturday from 4:30 until 6:30 by the wives of the instructors of the Service Schools to Col. Henry A. Greene, commandant of the schools, and Mrs. Greene. The hall was beautifully adorned with autumn foliage and flowers, intermingled with palms and ferns. The ceiling and walls were hung with flags. The guests were received in the south corner of the hall and at the north end coffee and salads were served by the hostesses, who were Mrs. W. P. Bishop, Mrs. William Holbrook, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Nathaniel McClure, Mrs. George Spaulding, Mrs. Conger, Mrs. Hayne, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. E. E. Haskell, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Catron, Mrs. Moreno, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Overholser and Mrs. Vans Agnew. The stage was very attractive; palms and roses were used extensively in the decorations. Mrs. A. M. Ferguson served punch. After the reception dancing was enjoyed and an orchestra played during the entire evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. L. Waddell, of Kansas City, Mo., to announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel, to Lieut. Ethelbert Talbot, U.S. Marine Corps. Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., will arrive this week to spend the month of October with Mrs. Ellis and children, who are the guests of Mrs. Ellis's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long, of Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Florence Devel, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. P. Lyon, and Captain Lyon. Miss Virginia Tarr is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Howell, jr., and Captain Howell. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Craig were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Rudolph Smyser, and Captain Smyser for the reception Saturday at Pope Hall.

FORT WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Sept. 20, 1914.

The officers of Battalion Headquarters, with Companies A and C, are at last comfortably settled in their station. Everyone seems very much pleased with the beautiful surroundings, and our tour here promises to be a pleasant one. Capt. and Mrs. J. Lambie, Med. Corps, were hosts at a charming dinner shortly after our arrival for Major and Mrs. J. W. McAndrew and Lieut. and Mrs. Ross. Lieut. and Mrs. Peyton had as dinner guests last Sunday night Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan and Lieutenant Davis. On Tuesday of last week Lieut. and Mrs. Benedict were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner for Major and Mrs. McAndrew, Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Benedict and Lieut. L. D. Davis. Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Davis were hosts Thursday at a beautiful dinner for Major and Mrs. J. W. McAndrew. Others present were Capt. and Mrs. Lambie, Lieut. and Mrs. Benedict.

Three weeks ago a large party went down to Chicago Island on the Peterson for a big deer hunt. They were most successful, for twenty-five deer in all were killed by these mighty nimrods. Captain Davis, Captain Lambie and Lieutenant Hartigan were the officers from the post who went. Rev. Mr. Winterberger, from Haines Mission, accompanied them, and also eighteen enlisted men. While the men were away on the hunt Mrs. Hartigan had the ladies of the garrison in for a game of bridge, followed by tea.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, accompanied by his chief of staff, Col. Eben Swift, who are on a tour of inspection of the Alaskan posts, were guests of Major and Mrs. McAndrew on Saturday of last week. Col. "Dick" Richardson, of the Alaskan Road Commission, was a guest of Major and Mrs. McAndrew on Friday, on his way down from Dawson to Valdez. Mr. Hugh Gallagher, who represents the Pacific Alaskan Steamship Company at Juneau, but who is temporarily in charge of the Skagway office, was a guest over Labor Day of Major and Mrs. McAndrew.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Sept. 27, 1914.

Dr. Haynes left this week for Kansas City for a year's study at the Veterinarian School there. Lieut. Barton Yount returned to the post for a few days this week. Miss Virginia Simpson, of St. Louis, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Theodore Taylor, left for her home on Tuesday. Colonel Burr, Majors Morton, Lacey and Tracy have been taking the ninety-mile test ride here this week. Miss Josephine Barnum, of La Grange, has been the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Davis, for a few days.

Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt entertained on Saturday evening with an informal house dance. Lieut. and Mrs. Davis and Capt. and Mrs. Seales were guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Mason, of Highland Park, on Sunday. Mrs. Sargent, Miss Sargent and Mr. Homer Sargent left this week for New York.

BLACK, STARR & FROST

(Established 1810)

Fifth Ave., cor. 48th Street, New York

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches,
Class Rings, Insignia, Service Stationery

GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY WILLIAM B. KING

KING & KING

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the
Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
AND IMPORTERS**
542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK**THE PIERROT POSTERS**Our own copyright series of the French Fantomine of Columbine, Harlequin, The
Cat and The Dog—\$5.00 the set, thirty feet in length. Illustrations on request.
No Agents, No Branches. JOSEPH P. McHUGH & SON 9 W. 42d St., N.Y.**COUPON BOOKS,**Labor Saving Military Blanks for both
Exchange & Company work. Stationery.
Plant run by Ex-Sgt. U.S.A. All work is
guaranteed. THE EAGLE PRESS, PORTLAND, ME.**FOR RENT.—ANNAPOLIS, MD.,** October 20; detached
furnished house, 213 King George street, opposite Naval
Academy. E. W. Iglehart, Box 185, Annapolis, Md.**A JAPANESE NURSE** returning to the far East wishes to
accompany officer's family in that capacity, leaving from New
York or Washington or vicinity (without wages and at her
own expense), sailing on the November transport from San
Francisco. Address Mrs. Yates Stirling, c/o Capt. C. E.
Kilbourne, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.**FOR SALE:****5-YEAR-OLD SORREL FILLY,** 15.3 hands, without a
blemish; **FINE OFFICER'S MOUNT.** Apply to Charles L.
Crane, Charles Town, Jeff. County, W. Va.**CAPTAIN OF CAVALRY** ordered to Manila **DESIRES**
TRANSFER with Captain of Cavalry ordered to Honolulu or
stationed in latter place. Address C. D. F., c/o Army and
Navy Journal, New York city.**FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY,** stationed on Pacific
Coast, **DESIRES TO ARRANGE TRANSFER** with 1st Lieut-
enant of Cavalry at an Eastern station. Address Eastern,
c/o Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.**Second Lieutenant of Infantry DESIRES TRANSFER TO**
CAVALRY. Terms to be arranged. Address X. Y., c/o Army
and Navy Journal, New York city.**Second Lieutenant of Coast Artillery wishes to TRANSFER**
WITH SECOND LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY
OR OF CAVALRY. Address "Coast," c/o Army and Navy
Journal, New York city.**Second Lieutenant of Infantry DESIRES TRANSFER TO**
CAVALRY OR FIELD ARTILLERY. Terms to be arranged.
Address Q. Z., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.**BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATA-**
LOG. 420 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps).
Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.**PREPARATION FOR** West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieut. in
Army or Marine Corps, Assistant Pay-
master (Navy), or Cadet Revenue Cutter Service, Sergeants, all grades.**EXAMINATIONS**We instruct by correspondence or in class. School has record of unbroken suc-
cesses. Request Catalog B—tells all about
MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.**THE ARMY AND NAVY
PREPARATORY SCHOOL**Prepares young men for admission to the United
States Military Academy, the United States Naval
Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities.
E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washing-
ton, D.C.

The office of Lieut. Col. Richmond McA. Schofield in the War Department has taken on the appearance of a full fledged five and ten cent store, and there is no prospect of relief from this condition until Colonel Schofield has let the contract for 125 articles of stationery for the Army for which there are sixty-one bidders. This task was placed in the hands of Colonel Schofield by an innocent little order directing that all of the stationery for the Army be purchased by the Quartermaster General at Washington, instead of at the seven quartermaster depots. The change, it was believed, would result in a great saving, for stationery can be purchased by wholesale instead of at retail. Instead of making contracts at each depot for twenty or thirty thousand lead pencils, Colonel Schofield will be able to go into the market for about 200,000. In most cases he will deal directly with the manufacturer instead of with the retailer or jobber as under the old system. In making his purchases Colonel Schofield is proceeding after the usual systematic and scientific methods of the War Department. His office is equipped with a delicate scale for the weighing of a single sheet of paper to determine its quality. He also has a machine for testing its strength, and the paper

JACOB REED'S SONS1424-1426 Chestnut Street
PhiladelphiaMAKERS OF
High - Grade
Uniforms and
Accoutrements
for Officers
of the Army, Navy
and Marine Corps

WASHINGTON OFFICE, 734 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.

THE BEST ORIENTAL RUGS

You cannot afford to buy "washed" rugs, old worn rugs or raw new rugs. The fun of auctions and rug shopping is costly. Buy true values and you never regret. It is my business to send real thick and glowing antique Oriental rugs on approval. I pay charges both ways.

Interesting Monograph on request

L. B. LAWTON, Major U.S., Retired. 101 Cayuga St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Columbian Preparatory SchoolDevoted exclusively to the
preparation of candidates for**WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS**A school specially designed for earnest
boys who feel that they must succeed.

FOR CATALOGUE ADDRESS

GEO. B. SCHADMANN, Washington, D.C.**ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY
WASHINGTON, D.C.**SPECIAL COACHING for commissions in the Army, Navy,
Pay Corps, Marine Corps, etc.; and for entrance exams.
for West Point and Annapolis.
EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS in all recent exams.
VAST MAJORITY OF COMMISSIONS won by our pupils.
FIRST PLACE IN EVERY BRANCH of Service.
Catalogs. M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.is given a further chemical test at the depots when it is
delivered to determine whether the specifications of the
War Department are complied with by the contractors.

Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., will succeed Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair on Dec. 13. The Secretary of the Navy despite his high regard for Admiral Watt has decided to adhere to his policy of a single term for bureau chiefs. Having decided to make the change Naval Constructor Taylor was selected for the place as no other name was under consideration by the Secretary and everybody appeared to have reached the conclusion that Naval Constructor Taylor was the logical successor for Chief Constructor Watt. It is known that the new position of industrial manager has been or will be offered to Chief Constructor Watt, as the Secretary is very anxious that he should undertake the work of inaugurating his new system of industrial managers for navy yards. The large navy yards will continue in command of line officers, who will have jurisdiction over all of the military features of the stations. When a ship is sent to a yard the boat captain will report to the commandant and inform him of the purpose of his visit, and the industrial managers will take charge of any repairs required, he having absolute charge of the shops and all industrial work.

Under the direction of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N., Aid for Education, preparations are being made for the opening of the Paymasters School in Washington on Nov. 15. The term of the school will continue six weeks, with daily sessions from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. There will be no holidays on Saturdays, but the students will be kept at work six days a week. Paymr. W. C. Fite, who is an enthusiastic believer in the Secretary's educational scheme, will be the officer in charge of the school. The successful candidates, not over thirteen in number, in the recent examination for the Pay Corps will compose the first class. Rooms in the Naval Medical School have been secured for the school.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address, Armynavy, Newyork.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1914.

RESULTS OF WATCHFUL WAITING.

Whether the declaration of hostilities of General Villa against General Carranza, the temporary head of the Mexican government under the arrangement of the A B C negotiators at Niagara Falls, shall result in actual warfare, or whether the prestige of Villa as a fighting man shall frighten the Carranza partisans into yielding, the fact remains that the whole scheme of government by Carranza which was the perfect flower of the American policy of watchful waiting toward Mexico has fallen like a pack of cards and that the elimination of Huerta seems only to have paved the way for more fighting and more disorder in the republic south of the Rio Grande. This is a result that was to be foreseen by those who, like our Army officers on the frontier, had studied the Mexican situation at close range and who knew the Mexican character. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL repeatedly called attention to the fact that the attitude of this country toward the situation that developed after the assassination of Madero was not based on the best knowledge obtainable, and that because of that the plans for the restoration of order in the republic were likely to prove abortive. Merely to change one leader for another is not to solve the Mexican question.

At the time of the Niagara Falls conference there was a lack of co-operation on the part of the Villa people. They distinctly held aloof, and it should have been clear that the arrangement patched up by the A B C diplomats was a temporary thing which could not last. Yet in complete ignorance or in studied ignorance of the Mexican character this arrangement was heralded as the forerunner of peace throughout our sister republic. Columns were written to show that the "solution" was the triumph of a peace policy, although our troops were then and are now in Vera Cruz and our warships for weeks have held that port in a complete blockade. Instead of recognizing the logic of events in Mexico, the peace conference at Niagara Falls sought a settlement that has proved impracticable. If now an agreement shall be made between Carranza and Villa it will be the result of the fighting possibilities latent in the opposition of Villa and his ability to stand for what he considers his rights on the battlefield. It seems that after all it will be the sword in the hands of Villa that will be the arbiter for the present of the destiny of Mexico. If out of this clash between the two leading men of Mexico at the moment there shall result another civil war, if it can truthfully be said that the previous one has had an end, it is to be hoped that whatever part the United States may take in the future settlements will be based on something more substantial than the groundwork upon which the Niagara conference reared its tenuous structure of Mexican peace. It was the guns and the fighting qualities of Villa's men that gave to Carranza the distinction which caused him to be chosen as the temporary head of Mexico. The Mexican people know that, apart from the armed intervention of the United States, the man who did most of the work that led to the downfall of Huerta is Villa, and that any scheme that tends to cypher him out of the final adjustment of affairs will do an injustice to the man who has borne the heat and burden of the day. The A B C negotiators with their well meaning but illusory plans have been pushed aside, and again it is the man on horseback who looms upon the Mexican horizon.

If Carranza is eliminated as provisional president of Mexico the end of complications in the Mexican situation will not be in sight. It may as well be understood that Villa will insist upon naming the new president of Mexico. If he can not do it through the election he will probably use other methods. If at the approaching election an anti-Villa man should be selected it would be an easy matter for General Villa to declare that the election was a farce. All elections in Mexico have been farces, and all of them will be for generations to come. Mexicans have no conception of popular government as it is conducted in the United States. Not over fifteen or twenty per cent. of the legal voters ever go to the polls, and these are usually soldiers who are voted by their officers or laboring men who are voted by their employers. If the election does not go to suit General Villa he will be able to prove that it was controlled by fraud and then he will have an excuse for contesting the election and either calling another one or using his army to place a man to suit him in charge of the government. The only prospect for peace will be through the submission of the other generals to the dictation of Villa. When the time comes for this test of Villa's power another crisis will be reached in Mexican affairs. Villa's friends think that he has such a hold on the army that he will be able to control the situation without a revolution. Not much attempt has been made in the recent developments to disguise the fact that the State Depart-

ment is supporting Villa in its effort to eliminate Carranza. He appears to have convinced the State Department that he can eliminate Carranza by peaceful means, or rather by a display of the strength of his army, and that he can keep peace in Mexico after Carranza has been eliminated.

VIOLATION OF WAR RIGHTS.

The article we publish on page 133 on "What Is Allowable in War" will explain why we refrain from reporting the various stories told of the violation of such rights by the belligerents in the European field. From both sides have come formal complaints, some of them under the seal of official endorsement, of the commission of atrocities in violation of the laws of war which demand the condemnation of the civilized world. The rights of war are to a large extent determined by the necessities of war, and the question of necessity is so completely in the control of the military commander that it is very difficult to decide as to the justice of complaints by interested and prejudiced witnesses. War may necessitate what appears to its victims to be a brutal and unnecessary disregard of individual rights; just as the victims of the criminal law in any country regard themselves as the subjects of cruelty and injustice. You cannot hang a man, or otherwise execute him, or confine him in a dismal cell for a term that may extend the limit of his life, and expect to have him think kindly of you. The number of innocent men in our states' prisons, if we are to accept the statement of the victims of the law, is so great as to make the sympathetic weep, if the stories of their wrongs are accepted as fact.

The laws of war can be applied only to those who are within the reach of military control, and even they can no more be held invariably under restraint than those who incur the penalties prescribed for the violation of civil law. In the wake of an army follow all sorts of evil-disposed persons who take advantage of the opportunity to commit outrages, the responsibility for which is fastened upon the military authorities. The number of saints in an army of a million of men is probably not on the average greater than in the civil life from which the soldiers are taken, nor is it always possible for those in control of the arbitrary methods of military administration to make their right of peremptory action effective in dealing with their own culprits. Outrages similar to those ascribed to war are recorded under the circumstances of confusion that attend a railroad accident or a great catastrophe like the breaking of the dam at Jamestown. The laws of war, as will be observed, do not permit any display of personal hatred, personal vindictiveness, or personal greed of gain in the exercise of military authority; but so long as human nature continues what it is, it will be found impossible wholly to prevent these.

The London Times declares that sooner or later the German general and other officers who were in command at Louvain, Aerschot, Termonde and other places in Belgium and in France where savage excesses have taken place will be arraigned for trial. "The German officers," says the Times, "maintain severe discipline when they please, and they must be held responsible for the misdeeds of those under their command. It is most important that our government should bestir themselves to collect precise evidence of all the outrages which have been committed, and to discover the names of the miscreants of all ranks concerned in these crimes."

This is the proper method of procedure. Vague charges of the violation of the rules of war, met by counter charges from the other side, will accomplish nothing, and we can see no profit in occupying with them the columns of a professional paper. We do not forget that charges similar to those here referred to were brought against our own Army during the wars against the Indians and in the Philippines, and they formed part of the stock in trade of sensational writers in the newspapers of both North and South during the Civil War.

BLOCKING PROMOTION BY SENIORITY.

Although Major Beecher B. Ray, Q.M.C., quartermaster at Chicago, was due for promotion to lieutenant colonel under the seniority law, Feb. 12, 1912, the Senate will probably adjourn without confirming his nomination or the nominations of two other majors in the Quartermaster Corps who are juniors to Major Ray. His case probably breaks all records of holdups in Army promotions. In the Republican campaign of 1908 Major Ray came very near being a political issue. Before entering the Army he had been a prominent member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and the managers of the campaign for the nomination of William H. Taft, it is charged, secured a leave of absence for Major Ray and used him in securing delegates to the Republican convention. It was charged that the Major was brought home from the Philippines for this purpose. Whether true or false this story led to an investigation in 1912 when the Democrats secured the control of Congress. To await the result of this investigation President Taft delayed the sending of Major Ray's nomination until Aug. 24, 1912, just three days before the adjournment of Congress. It was then too late to confirm the nomination and it was sent to the Senate again Dec. 10, 1912, and reported favorably from the Senate Committee Jan. 9, 1913; but Congress adjourned again without any action upon the nomination.

When Congress again convened President Wilson refused to send Major Ray's nomination to the Senate

and nominated Major H. M. Lord on Aug. 27, 1913. In taking this action President Wilson ignored the seniority law and made Major Ray more important as a factor in the Army than he was in politics. The President took this position on the advice of the Attorney General that the seniority law in the Army, and as a consequence in the Navy and the Marine Corps, was unconstitutional. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has taken issue with the President on the question and has not only held up Major Lord's nomination but that of Major Robert S. Smith, of the Quartermaster Corps, who was a junior to Major Lord. If the Senate confirms Majors Lord and Smith without first confirming a nomination by which to promote Major Ray the whole scheme of promotions in the Army will be upset. The Senate would then recognize the right of the President to promote all officers in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps by selection instead of by seniority. The Senate Committee is now more anxious to see Major Ray promoted than he is himself. The members of the committee have frequently called at the White House and attempted to persuade the President to withdraw the nominations of Majors Lord and Smith and send Major Ray's to the Senate in its regular order under the seniority law. Up to this time the President has been adamant to all the appeals from the Military Affairs Committee and the members of the committee have been just as insistent that Major Ray's nomination to be lieutenant colonel should be substituted for that of Major Lord.

NAVAL PROGRAM FOR NEXT YEAR.

In the naval program to be sent to Congress next session the Secretary of the Navy will recommend two battleships as he did for the last session of Congress, but he will attach to his annual report the recommendations of the General Board for four dreadnoughts, with a declaration that it will be a wise policy to follow the recommendations of this distinguished board if the condition of the Treasury admits the expenditure of sufficient money to cover such a program.

The Secretary of the Navy met the General Board on Oct. 1, and discussed at length the program for next year. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the Naval War College, also attended the conference, and the needs of the Navy were gone over at great length. While the General Board has not completed its report, it is understood that it will recommend at least a division of five scout cruisers in addition to the four dreadnoughts. The scout cruisers will be of the modern type of high speed warships. The battleship cruiser type of ship that is being built for some of the European navies has been rejected again by the General Board as not in harmony with the naval program of the United States.

In time of peace these cruisers will be used for such duty as the Navy performed at Vera Cruz. It is generally recognized by naval authorities that the use of the battleships at Vera Cruz was not only an expensive arrangement, but has had a demoralizing effect upon the Navy. The work of the entire Atlantic Fleet has been interfered with, many of the junior officers who have entered the Navy during the past two years not having participated in battle target practice and the entire personnel of the Atlantic Fleet being out of training. Already Rear Admiral Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has taken steps to organize a cruiser division which is intended to relieve the battleships on duty at Vera Cruz as soon as Mexican conditions will permit, so that the Atlantic Fleet can be reorganized and can go into training again for battle maneuvers and target practice. With a division of new scout cruisers such developments as the Mexican trouble would not interfere with the tactical work and target practice of the Atlantic Fleet.

It is understood that the General Board will for the first time include submarines in its recommendation. Heretofore the Secretary of the Navy or Congress has dealt almost exclusively with submarines and other auxiliaries, but this year the General Board has taken up the question of submarines and auxiliary ships, including liquid fuel ships, hospital ships and destroyers. It has not yet been stamped by the operations of the German submarines in destroying three British cruisers, but it admits that submarines must become an important part of the naval program, though it has not decided just how many submarines it will include in its recommendations.

The Secretary of the Navy, while he will not increase his battleship program, will insist that two is the minimum that Congress should authorize at the next session. Before he decided to recommend a two-battleship program he held a conference with the Democratic leaders in Congress and the chairmen of both naval committees. The influential Democrats in Congress insist that it would be unwise to recommend a larger building program than two ships as the condition of the country's finances does not admit of the expenditure. As the money is not in the Treasury, the Administration will do well if they can secure two battleships.

Despite the seven-year enlistment law there has been a marked increase both in the applicants and the number of enlistments and re-enlistments in the Army during the past year. There is scarcely anyone in the Army that is pleased with the present enlistment law, but on account of the industrial conditions, or because of the prospect of war with Mexico, the War Department dur-

ing the fiscal year of 1914, ending June 30, has experienced no difficulty in keeping the Army close to its authorized strength. Compared with 1913 there was an increase of 44,863 in the number of applications for enlistment, 17,403 in the number of men enlisted, and 5,474 in the number of men that re-enlisted. It was thought that the terms of enlistment would reduce the number of men who would re-enlist, but the figures of the War Department show that the number of re-enlistments almost doubled, going from 7,033 in 1913 to 12,507 in 1914. This may be due, in a measure, to the fact that many of the uncertainties as to the meaning of the new law have been cleared up and to the activities of the recruiting service. The number of applicants to enlist in the year of 1914 was 168,527; in 1913 it was 123,664. The whole number of enlistments for 1914 was 41,871 and in 1913 the total was 24,468. This does not include Philippine Scouts.

G.O. No. 70, War Dept., Sept. 23, 1914, issued this week, is designed to provide in detail for the application to Army discipline of more humane and intelligent methods than have been adopted heretofore. Following the executive order establishing the limits of punishment of enlisted men and general prisoners, which are in no case in excess of those prescribed by the Federal penal code, is a long explanation of the application of the President's order signed by Major Gen. W. W. Wotherpoon, Chief of Staff. The important changes introduced in our military penology are explained in detail. It is provided that because of the effect of confinement on the soldier's self-respect it is not to be ordered when the interests of the Service permit it to be avoided, and that the individual characteristics of the accused should be taken into account in determining the nature of his punishment. Duplication of charges is to be avoided, and where the same act or omission is charged as constituting two or more offenses the punishment should be only with reference to the act or the omission in its most important aspect. The authority competent to order an execution of sentence, not involving dishonorable discharge, is authorized to suspend its execution and restore the culprit to duty during this suspension, or the order of suspension may be vacated for proper cause. The sentence of a dishonorable discharge should be suspended by reviewing authorities where the evidence indicates that there is a probability of reclaiming the soldier to honorable service. Where a plea of guilty is entered the effect of it should be carefully explained to the accused, and the explanation by the president of the court to the accused as to his right to testify shall appear upon the records of the trial. He should be advised of his legal rights under the statute of limitations. A brief statement of the reasons upon which findings and sentence are based should be placed upon the records by courts-martial for the guidance of the reviewing officer. During the investigation preliminary to forwarding its recommendation for trial the accused should be given the opportunity to make any statement or present any evidence that he may desire. The sentence of forfeiture of pay may be mitigated to detention of pay for like period, and confinement at hard labor to hard labor without confinement.

Awaiting reports from the European armies, the question of adopting a rolling kitchen for the Army has been laid on the table by the War Department. It is generally recognized that the company range now in use is not satisfactory and that some type of movable range or kitchen should be adopted. For some time the War Department and the Quartermaster Corps have been investigating this subject. A number of different types of rolling kitchens have been under consideration, but the experience of European armies with the rolling kitchen under actual war conditions gives such an opportunity for judging of its value that it is thought best to delay its selection until official reports on the subject have been received from the military attachés in Europe. One of the most interesting types of rolling kitchen that has been under consideration contains a fireless cooker, in which the food for a battalion can be placed in the morning and cooked while the kitchen is following the troops on the march. It will make no great difference whether the food is taken out of the cooker for a noon meal or late in the evening. Food is never burned in a fireless cooker and it can be kept warm as long as twenty-four hours. The company range now in use in the Army is a success so far as cooking is concerned, but it takes up too much room in the baggage train. Another objection to it is that a company may be without its range at meal time if for any reason the baggage train has been delayed. It also requires more time to prepare the meal than by a number of types of rolling kitchens. It is proposed to furnish a rolling kitchen for each battalion, which will be independent of the baggage train and keep close to the troops. This will take the place of three company ranges, and it is thought will materially decrease the impedimenta of a regiment.

Shipment of the hydro-aeroplane America to England from New York on the Mauretania has raised a new question of international law. If classed as munitions of war, the aeroplane would be subject merely to seizure as contraband. Should it be classed as a warship the United States might be charged with responsibility for its departure from a neutral port.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

The retirement of Col. Frank West, Cav., U.S.A., for age on Sept. 26, 1914, removes from the active list an experienced officer with an excellent record. Colonel West is a veteran of Indian and Spanish-American wars, and is the holder of a Medal of Honor awarded by Congress for distinguished conduct in action against hostile Apaches at the Big Dry Wash, Ariz., July 17, 1882. He also received the brevet of first lieutenant Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against the Indians on the Washita River, Texas, Sept. 9, 10 and 11, 1874. Colonel West was also recommended for the brevet of major for gallantry at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, in 1898. He was awarded the Medal of Honor while a first lieutenant, 6th Cavalry, being then in command of Troop I and a detachment of Indian scouts, which moved against hostile Apache Indians at the Big Dry Wash, Ariz., July 17, 1882. The Indians occupied a strong position across a deep cañon, with numerous small cañons running back on the side occupied by them. The cañon was covered with a growth of heavy timber. Lieutenant West was sent across the cañon on the right flank with his troop, and later rallied his command and led it to the advance against the fortified position of the Indians. The fight resulted in sixteen Indians killed and many wounded and in the capture of sixty horses and mules, fifty saddles and much camp property. The brevet of first lieutenant was awarded for services during the operations of the 6th Cavalry against the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches in 1874. Lieutenant West, with twenty men, was sent with Capt. Wyllis Lyman, 5th Inf., and his company, from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, with a wagon train to meet another train and take supplies to the front. The train was found on Sept. 7, when the stores were transferred in a violent storm, and the return march begun. Indians appeared and killed and scalped a teamster, who had wandered off a short distance. The train was followed by the Indians, 250 in number, and on Sept. 9 they made an attack on the wagon train. The train was corralled a mile or more north of the Washita River for the fight, which lasted four days. The men had just emerged from a ravine when the Indians charged the rear fiercely, riding to within about 100 yards. First Lieut. Granville Lewis, 5th Inf., and a sergeant of that regiment were shot. A scout was sent through to Camp Supply and he returned with Troop K, 6th Cavalry. While serving under Major Henry W. Wessels, Jr., 3d U.S. Cav., at San Juan, Cuba, with a mixed body of troops, Colonel West, then a captain, was ordered after Major Wessels was wounded to take the command forward and captured a hill which commanded the position of the enemy as well as the line occupied by the Cavalry division. This hill was captured and was the most advanced position taken toward Santiago, near the center of the line. For this action Captain West was recommended for the brevet of major. Colonel West was born in New York, and appointed a cadet to the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1868. He was graduated as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 6th Cavalry, June 14, 1872. He saw considerable experience on the frontier against the Indians in Kansas, Indian Territory, Arizona and Texas. Among other duties he was on the expedition to Indian Territory from August to October, 1874, during which he was engaged against the Cheyennes on Red River and the Kiowas near Washita River. He was in command of Indian scouts at Camp Verde, Ariz., in October, 1878, to December, 1881, and was engaged in the action on Big Dry Four, Ariz., July 17, 1882. He was in action against hostile Apaches at the Big Dry Wash, Ariz., July 17, 1882. He took part in the expedition to the Sierra Madre, Mexico, in 1883, and was on the expedition against Chief Geronimo in 1886. He reached the grade of captain Oct. 19, 1889. He also took part in the Pine Ridge campaign, from December, 1890, to February, 1891, and was in the "Cow Boy War," Fort Fetterman, Wyo., June 9 to Sept. 30, 1892. He served in the Santiago campaign from June to August, 1898, participating in the battle of San Juan. On April 10, 1900, he was transferred to the 9th Cavalry. He became major, 6th Cavalry, on Feb. 2, 1901; inspector general by detail, Dec. 9, 1901; lieutenant colonel, 5th Cavalry, March 2, 1903; inspector general by detail, May 25, 1903, and was assigned to the 7th Cavalry in 1906. He reached the grade of colonel, 2d Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1906. Colonel West went to the Philippines in 1901 and again in 1906. He was with the expedition sent to restrain the Ute Indians in South Dakota in 1907, and his last duty was in charge of the recruit depot at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav., U.S.A., now serving in the Philippines as a member of the General Staff, and who is promoted colonel from Sept. 27, 1914, vice West, retired, was born in Ohio Dec. 8, 1857. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1882, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Artillery. He was transferred to the 4th Cavalry Jan. 31, 1884; was promoted first lieutenant in 1888, captain in 1897, major, 13th Cavalry, in 1905; was transferred to the 14th Cavalry in 1906, transferred to the 5th Cavalry in 1908, was promoted lieutenant colonel in 1911, and was assigned to the General Staff in July, 1912. He received the degree of A.M., Kenyon College, in 1887. During the war with Spain he was appointed major and inspector general of Volunteers. His first service after graduation was at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and from there he went on frontier duty and was in the field at Fort Stanton, N.M., and at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and scouting to June 25, 1887. Subsequent duties included service at West Point as instructor of mathematics and at various posts in the West. He was on duty at Chickamauga Park from June to September, 1898, and was later Collector of Customs at Tunas de Zaza. He was a member of the commission appointed by Congress to report upon roads and conditions in Yosemite National Park, and in November, 1899, went to the Philippines. He served at San Francisco during the great fire there in 1906, and served several tours of duty in the Yosemite National Park.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., Inf., U.S.A., promoted colonel from Sept. 13, 1914, is a son of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, U.S.A., retired, class of 1851, U.S.M.A. Colonel Hodges was born in Washington April 20, 1860, and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 22d Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1890; captain in 1898; detailed as quartermaster in 1903; promoted major, 1st Infantry, in 1905; was transferred to the 22d Infantry in 1909, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry in 1911. He served on the General Staff and is a graduate of

the Army War College, class of 1909. Colonel Hodges saw his first duty after graduation on the frontier at posts in Texas and was in the field with the Indian scouts during the early '80's. He was at Fort Lewis, Colo., and was aid to General Augur from July 17, 1884, to July 10, 1885. He was on frontier duty at Fort Lewis, Colo., to Oct. 1, 1886, and was then ordered to the Military Academy as assistant professor of mathematics. He was subsequently, among other duties, at Fort Keogh, Mont., and Fort Yates, N.D., enlisting and being in command of Company I, 22d Infantry, organized from Indians, from April, 1891, until June, 1892. He was on college duty at Groton, Mass., and Durham, N.H., and then went to Fort Crook, Neb., where he was stationed to April, 1898. He served with his regiment at Mobile, Tampa, and Fort McPherson, and went with his regiment to the Philippines early in 1899, and served as regimental adjutant. His last post of duty was at Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison, Inf., U.S.A., promoted colonel from Sept. 15, 1914, was born in New York Dec. 25, 1857. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1881, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 20th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant, 1st Infantry, in 1890; was transferred to the 20th Infantry in 1891; was promoted captain in 1898; major, 13th Infantry, 1905; transferred to the 20th Infantry in 1906; was promoted lieutenant colonel of Infantry in 1911, and was assigned to the 21st Infantry in 1912. He served as a member of the General Staff from August, 1907, to July, 1911; is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1885, and is also a graduate of the Army War College. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Brown, Texas. He also served at posts in Kansas and Indian Territory to June, 1883, and was subsequently, among other duties, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; on frontier duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and was on college duty at the Kansas State Agricultural College. He declined the office of captain and assistant adjutant general of U.S. Volunteers in May, 1898, and was present with his regiment during the campaign of Santiago, Cuba, in 1898. He went with his regiment to Manila in 1899, and was with it in the field. He was regimental quartermaster and was military attaché with the Japanese army from March 1 to Nov. 20, 1904. He was instructor of the Army Staff College and Army School of the Line, and the Army Staff College as assistant commandant and instructor of military art, and his last post of duty was at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Chaplain Fred L. Kunneke, 2d U.S. Field Art., has been wholly retired under Section 1252 and Section 1275, Rev. Stat., for disability which is not the result of any incident of service. The War Department has held that obesity, which was Chaplain Kunneke's physical disability, is not incurred in the line of duty. The War Department proceeds on the theory that an officer should be able to keep himself in physical condition for service. Chaplain Kunneke is a Roman Catholic and is a native of Maryland. He was appointed a chaplain in the Army June 3, 1908.

Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, Cav., U.S.A., has been ordered to report before a board at Washington, D.C., for examination for retirement.

The death of Col. Franklin J. Moses, U.S.M.C., Sept. 26, caused the following promotions Sept. 27: Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole, Major Thomas C. Treadwell, Capt. John F. McGill, 1st Lieut. Harold F. Wirgman and 2d Lieut. Frederick R. Hoyt.

Col. Frank West, Cav., U.S.A., who retired on Sept. 26, was on the detached list. By his retirement Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Foltz was promoted under the Act of March 3, 1911, which adjusts promotion as if it had always been lineal. Col. Lloyd M. Brett was put on the detached list in the place made vacant by the retirement of Colonel West, and Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav., was promoted. Major Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., was promoted vice Lieut. Col. Grote Hutcherson, who was placed on the detached list. Capt. Elmer Lindsley, Cav., was relieved from the Quartermaster Corps, vice Major Brown. First Lieut. John A. Degen, 12th Cav., was promoted vice Capt. Fred E. Buchan, who was assigned to the Quartermaster Corps to succeed Lindsley. Second Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers, 4th Cav., promoted vice Degen.

FARRAGUT MEMORIAL WINDOW.

The Farragut Memorial Window Committee of the U.S. Naval Academy Graduates' Association has sent a circular letter to graduates of the Academy, dated at Washington, D.C., Sept. 15. It states that in the spring of 1913 the Association, by a large majority vote, decided to erect in the chapel of the Naval Academy a stained glass window to the memory of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, who is generally recognized as the greatest naval leader of his time, and who is not now commemorated in any way at the Naval Academy. Permission was given to place the glass in the large western window in the new chapel; and a committee was appointed to select a design, secure subscriptions and carry the project to a conclusion.

By vote of the Association the subscription list is open only to graduates of the Naval Academy. This is the first gift which the alumni of the Academy, as a body, have ever made to their Alma Mater.

The committee, appointed by the Council of the Association, consists of the following graduates: Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, U.S.N., chairman; the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, ex-officio; Capt. A. W. Grant, U.S.N.; Hon. John W. Weeks, U.S. Senate; Capt. S. S. Robison, U.S.N.; Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., secretary-treasurer of the committee; Professor of Mathematics D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., secretary-treasurer of the Graduates' Association.

After several months spent in consultation and in the consideration of various designs, with the assistance and advice of the National Commission of Fine Arts, the committee has signed a contract with the Gorham Company, of New York, for the erection of a window according to the design of Mr. Frederick Wilson, the artist who designed the windows now in place in the Academy chapel. Materially assisted by Admiral Watson, who was Farragut's flag lieutenant and personal friend, the committee has secured a window which fittingly commemorates the great Admiral, and which will appeal to all seafaring men; while at the same time it is commended by the artistic adviser as being of great beauty and originality.

The cost of erecting and financing the window will be

about \$10,000. To meet this expense a contribution of five dollars is asked from each living graduate, though larger or smaller amounts will be gratefully received. Any surplus remaining after all expenses are paid will be turned into the treasury of the Graduates' Association. Commandants of naval stations, commanders-in-chief of fleets, commanding officers of ships acting singly, chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, and officers of auxiliary associations of graduates have been asked to act as agents for the committee in circulating this information and in receiving subscriptions. Individual receipts will be forwarded to subscribers when their names are received from these agents.

Subscriptions will also be received by Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., retired, secretary-treasurer, 2135 R street, N.W., Washington, D.C., to whom all inquiries should be addressed. Make checks payable to "Farragut Window Committee."

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Jones Philippine independence bill was taken up this week by the House to give the Democratic leaders an opportunity to reach some agreement as to the disposition of the Shipping bill. It is generally recognized that the Administration would create trouble in the Democratic ranks by pressing the Shipping bill for passage during this session. A great majority of the Democrats are accordingly urging President Wilson to postpone the consideration of the Shipping bill until after the election. One poll of the House showed that there were a hundred Democrats who would refuse to vote for the bill, but since then the Administration has been at work and this number has been materially decreased. At the same time the Administration is not inclined to press the bill until it has had more time to rally its forces. In looking around for something to occupy the time of the House until the leaders could get together on some plan for the disposition of the Shipping bill, their eyes fell upon the Philippines bill. Very few influential members in the House take the Jones bill seriously. They do not see in it a means for bringing about immediate independence of the islands. As they construe the bill it is an academic declaration that the islands should be ultimately free. If it provided for immediate independence it is doubtful whether there would be ten members of the House so disregardful of the interests of the islands as to vote for it. But by taking up the Jones bill and allowing a long time for its debate the consideration of the measure was stretched out to three or four days, and the House was able to mark time when to go ahead with the Administration's legislative program would have caused trouble in the Democratic organization. Yet the time that was taken by the House to debate the Philippine bill will be very short as compared with the length of the discussion that will take place in the Senate if the upper branch of Congress gives any consideration to the measure at this session. Under the leadership of Senator O'Gorman there will be a Democratic opposition to the bill strong enough to keep it from reaching a vote during this Congress. At least this is the prediction which is being made by those who have looked into the situation in the Senate. There does not appear to be much prospect of the bill becoming a law during the present Congress, and it will be necessary for the House to pass it again in the next Congress. A material reduction in the Democratic majority in the next House may defeat the bill or any Philippine independence legislation that comes up.

The Volunteer Retired List bill came up in the Senate, but could not be considered for want of a quorum. The bill to give the Philippine Islands independence was discussed in the Senate Sept. 26 and 28 without reaching any result.

The bill to regulate details of majors in the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., H.R. 17765, was placed on the calendar of the House for unanimous consent Aug. 20, 1914, went over on objection Sept. 21, 1914, and is still on the calendar for unanimous consent. Other bills on this calendar are S.J. Res. 234, to select the site in Washington for a statue of Major Gen. George Gordon Meade; S.J. Res. 58, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan the bell of the late U.S. steamer Princeton to the borough of Princeton, N.J.; S. 2337, an act to create a Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-saving Service and the Revenue Cutter Service; S. 1281, a bill providing for the retirement of certain officers of the Philippine Scouts; H.R. 15418, authorizing Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., to accept a decoration for service rendered in the Balkan war.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has favorably reported on bill S. 6384, to accept certain lands in Tennessee for a military park reservation. It is the national cemetery of sixty-five acres and contains the graves of 11,908 known dead of the Union Army and 4,711 nameless heroes, more soldiers than are buried in any other national cemetery. It is on the site of the battle of Nashville, fought December, 1864. The cemetery is to be donated to the Government without cost.

The House has accepted the Senate amendment to the River and Harbor bill appropriating the lump sum of \$20,000,000 to be expended by the government engineers. Sept. 25 it passed by a vote of 234 to 135 the emergency revenue bill, which is expected to add \$105,000,000 to the internal revenue income.

It is expected that the two houses of Congress will take a recess from Oct. 10 to Nov. 15 to cover the election period.

The House Committee on Labor has favorably reported H.R. 17800, which provides "That it shall be unlawful for any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the U.S. Government to make or cause to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device a time study of the movements between the starting and completion of any job of any such employee. No premium or bonus or cash reward shall be paid to any employee, except for suggestions resulting in improvement or economy in the operation of the plant in which he is employed. Sec. 2. That any violations of the provisions of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment of not more than six months, at the discretion of the court."

A special meeting of the personnel subcommittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs will be held to consider the bill for the reinstatement of George Berry Dobyns to the Naval Academy. Mr. Dobyns resigned from the Academy on account of physical disabilities at the close of the third year. Since then he

has recovered from his defects and is anxious to return to the Academy.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 188, Mr. Perkins.—Ceding to the state of California temporary jurisdiction over certain lands in the Presidio of San Francisco and Fort Mason (Cal.) Military Reservations.

S. Res. 458, Mr. Smoot.—Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the best interests of the Government, to inform the Senate whether the British government is interfering with export shipments of copper from American points to Rotterdam, carried in neutral bottoms, and if so what reasons or justification are assigned by the British government for so doing.

S. 6520, Mr. Sheppard.—A bill reducing salaries of persons in Federal service for one year from Nov. 1, 1914, on account of the war in Europe; salaries exceeding \$6,000, twelve per cent.; \$1,200 to \$1,500, two per cent.; \$1,500 to \$2,000, three per cent.; \$2,000 to \$3,000, four per cent.; \$3,000 to \$4,000, six per cent.; \$4,000 to \$5,000, eight per cent.; \$5,000 to \$6,000, ten per cent.

S. 6535, Mr. Jones.—To reinstate, subject to a physical examination, Wilnot A. Danielson as a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., to take rank as number 129 on the list of first lieutenants of Coast Artillery.

H.J. Res. 356, Mr. Flood of Virginia.—To convey the appreciation of Congress and medals to Their Excellencies Senor Domicio da Gama, Senor Romulo S. Naon and Senor Eduardo Suarez for their generous and distinguished services as mediators in the controversy between the Government of the United States and the leaders of the warring parties in Mexico.

H.R. 18929, Mr. Reilly of Connecticut.—Prohibiting the selling or shipping of foodstuffs to Europe during the present war under penalty of a fine of \$5,000.

H.R. 18931, Mr. Porter.—Incorporating the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

H.R. 19008, Mr. Cary.—To authorize and direct the payment of pensions monthly.

H.R. 19009, Mr. Bowdler.—Declaring it to be unlawful for any person, firm, co-partnership, stock company, corporation or association of any kind to construct or contract to construct, within the United States or territorial jurisdiction, any war vessel or guns or military equipment of such vessel for any foreign nations, and providing penalties for violation thereof; for every one connected with the corporation a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$50,000 and imprisonment of from one to five years, in the discretion of the court; and the war vessel and equipment shall be subject to seizure and sale by the Government of the United States.

H.R. 19038, Mr. Stephens, of California.—Making an appropriation of \$300,000 for the improvement of Los Angeles Harbor.

H.R. 19039, Mr. Rupley.—Providing for the nationalization of railroads and the issue of \$250,000,000 in bonds to commence the work of their purchase.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

Since there can be no successful challenging of the statement in the annual report of the Inspector General, U.S.A., that "in any uniform comfort is the prime requisite," attention might well be paid to his recommendation that the service hat be authorized in cases where the cap is likely to produce injurious effects. There is no doubt, as he says, that "the glare and heat of the sun at all posts along our southern border make the wearing of the cap an extreme hardship on the men, besides exposing the back of the soldier's head to the direct rays of the sun." One can well understand why he reports the objection to the requirement of Par. 5, Uniform Regulations, relative to the wearing of the cap.

That the discipline of the Army continues satisfactory is a tribute to the high character of the enlisted personnel in view of the numerous changes among company organizations during the last three fiscal years, conditions that cannot but injuriously affect the discipline and efficiency of troops. With some exceptions the drill and instruction of the troops are gratifying. The most serious deficiencies noted have been in the preparation and issuance of orders, both verbal and written; in fire distribution, control, and discipline, and in understanding the significance of superiority of fire, for a full comprehension of which, however, actual war conditions are perhaps essential.

Progress in use of bayonet and saber has not been what it should be. The new Infantry equipment is reported as working out satisfactorily, and it is pleasing to learn that the "Army as a whole is probably as fully equipped as could be expected." Adoption of amendments to the regulations affecting tactical inspections is likely to cure defects from which these inspections have been suffering.

While from some posts the number of desertions is large, Troop D, 13th Cavalry, presents the unusual, possibly unique, record of having had but two desertions in six years, and one of these two surrendered, was returned to the troop and served out his enlistment. Other organizations make a very satisfactory showing in the matter of desertions. The reports of the workings of the four disciplinary companies are too meager to permit definite conclusions as to the number of men that may be reclaimed under the new system. Where the cause of decrease in recruits is reported by the recruiting stations the seven-year enlistment period is generally blamed. Most men influenced by this reason are reported by one inspector to be those who have completed one enlistment. Special assignments to re-enlisting men might avoid this objection. Chances for profitable employment in agricultural sections are also given as causes for the decrease in accepted applicants. The shortage in riding and draft animals would seriously affect the efficiency of troops if called into the field. Purchase of mounts locally in open market ought to benefit the Army and prove economical to the Government.

The general opinion of the inspectors investigating the accumulation of large company funds is against fixing a limit to the amount of company funds. Material improvement in the use of the signaling flag may result from present requirements. Lack of familiarity of field quartermasters with the technical classifications is said to have been partly responsible for want of promptness in filling requisitions in the Southern Department. Generally speaking, however, the working of the consolidated Q.M. Corps is satisfactory. The I.G. believes that the bottoms of government transports should be scraped at stated intervals, as many of the bottoms are so foul as seriously to impede speed.

Injury to deserving officers may result from taking up the cost and condition of equipment in the efficiency reports of officers. There is besides the temptation under the present system for an officer to shift the responsibility of destroying worthless property to his successor. Requiring line officers detailed to the Q.M. Corps to pay ten dollars a year for a bond is an injustice, says the I.G., as the expense should be borne by the Govern-

ment. The report is signed by Lieut. Col. D. C. Shanks, Inf., in charge of the office of the I.G.

OPINIONS OF SECRETARY DANIELS.

In his address before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association at Albany, N.Y., on Sept. 25, Secretary Daniels said:

Canals have been the subject of consideration by every great military genius from the days of Cyrus. I expect to see the day when large ships loaded at Albany shall go to Buffalo, through the Lakes, down the Mississippi, through the Panama Canal, and to the west coast. No vessels in our Navy are as sensitive and delicate as our destroyers and submarines, and every time we have to send them on the open ocean there are heavy repairs to be made. If we had this coast canal, from Maine to Florida, the saving in naval repairs would pay the interest on the investments. And this in a time of peace, when we have not had as many such vessels as we will have if we learn the lesson now being taught by Europe. While the fighting in Europe has been for the greater part upon land, it is significant that in the two naval encounters which have taken place up to date the submarine has played the leading part. In the battle off Heligoland it was two British submarines, one playing the part of a disabled vessel and the other playing the part of going to its relief, which lured German vessels from behind the island to be destroyed. Only a few days ago a German submarine or submarines sank three British cruisers. These light craft have played havoc with three powerful vessels of the contending powers. There is further food for reflection in the fact that a great inland canal is playing a leading part in the naval strategy in Europe. The English Navy is larger than the German, but the German fleet lies protected in the Kiel Canal, and its plan of strategy is to sail forth in the Baltic and attack the ships of one of its enemies, or into the North Sea, and attack in detail the ships of the other. The Kiel Canal is, therefore, of vital importance to Germany as a means of naval self-defense. If we had war, we could rely upon a great intra-coastal waterway in which we could send submarines up and down, to slip from the many exits to catch the enemy's ships unawares wherever they might be attempting to bombard our coasts or shell our great ships. If we should risk a general engagement and should suffer greatly therein, with an inland waterway we could distribute our damaged ships among the navy yards to be repaired and assemble them again after they were repaired. Such a waterway would give us a second chance which we could not have without it. Thus, the whole nature of a war with a great maritime power would be largely determined by our inland waterways.

The congress scored members of the National Legislature for defeating the River and Harbor bill.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels while in New York this week on his way back to Washington from attending the Deeper Waterways Convention talked to a group of his fellow passengers about his naval innovations, according to the New York Sun. His dry mess order is growing in favor, he said, and the right and left order he classed as merely common sense. He set at rest the discussion whether, in case Lieut. John Cyril Porte, of the British flying school at Hendon, failed to return to this country to attempt the transatlantic flight, Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., would pilot the America in an overocean trip. He had refused to let a Navy officer fly across the Atlantic, he said. He added that the probable building of a larger percentage of submarines and light war vessels in the future did not mean the passing of the dreadnought. Of the dry mess he said: "I believe it is only a question of time, and a comparatively short time at that, when the navies of the great nations of the world will be dry. There is little drinking and less drunkenness in the Navy. Naval officers lead clean lives. If it had not been for the young officers who are being added to the Navy from time to time I do not think I should have issued the order. The old officers could take care of themselves." The "left" and "right" order abolishing "port" and "starboard" is growing in favor, he said, adding: "I have enjoyed the humor as to the order, but as a matter of fact I am not wholly to blame for it. It was suggested to me by Admiral Dewey, and every member of the General Board but one approved it. I have forgotten who the dissenting member was."

NOW IS THE TIME; PREPARE.

Your cities tower skyward, your crops spread over the land,
You boast of your wealth and power; secure from an alien hand.
You put your trust in your distance, your guard in the oceans deep;
Few are your forts and warships, yet you grudge the price of their keep.
Go now and read your lesson while the Belgian homesteads flare,
Woe to the wealth unguarded; yet is there time; prepare.
You dredge the useless channels, you bridge where no river runs,
But you will not pay for war gear, you will not train your sons.
You build in granite and marble the halls for a world-wide peace
While your women whine and clamor and call on your foes to cease.
From your past you have gained no knowledge, tho' plain was the message there;
Safe alone are the ready; yet is there time; prepare.
Would you be bond to your foe, the foreign soldiers slave?
Will you march untrained to battle to fill a vanquished grave?
To guard your endless coast line you have neither ships nor men.
Once was your Capitol taken, would you see it seized again?
When your enemy lands on the seashore, when his skycraft cleave the air,
Then will you gather your forces? Yet is there time; prepare.
Have done with idle prating. Have done with the senseless boast;
Let war craft fill your shipyards, plant cannon along your coast.
Grudge not the cost of your arming, nor hesitate nor delay;
Behold the time is upon you! The test nears day by day!
Take up the nation's service, each man doing his share,
For your country, your homes, for freedom; now is the time; prepare.

HERBERT D. WALTER.

September 26, 1914.

The Newport, R.I., Navy Aid Society, which has been organized by Capt. Roger Welles, Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Gun. R. Schumacher and Chief Master-at-Arms Gus Segreue, U.S.N., as incorporators, have elected the following officers: President, Capt. Roger Welles; vice president, Gun. B. Schumacher; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans; board of investigators, Chief Master-at-Arms Gus Segreue, Chief Consy. Steward T. N. W. Knight and Chief Master-at-Arms A. G. C. Pitz. The purpose of the organization is "to distribute funds now in hand or which may be collected, donated, bequeathed or come into the possession of the Society, among needy and worthy families of the enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and for such other charitable purposes as the trustees may vote." It starts with \$1,000, obtained from the benefit entertainment given on Labor Day at the Naval Training Station, the other half of the proceeds given to the

Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association. The Society will act in conjunction with the Friendly Union, composed of the wives of officers and enlisted men, which has already done an excellent work in caring for needy families of enlisted men.

SOME FAMOUS ARMY OFFICERS.

Under the title of "Some Famous Army Officers" Munsey's Magazine for October publishes portraits of Major Gens. Leonard Wood, Arthur Murray, Thomas H. Barry, J. Franklin Bell and William W. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gens. Albert L. Mills, Robert K. Evans, Frederick Funston, Erasmus M. Weaver, Tasker H. Bliss, William Crozier and Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas. In an article accompanying these portraits Winthrop Biddle tells us: "To the man in the street the Indian wars are events fading far back into the dim recesses of history; but four of the general line officers now on the active list and in the flower of their capacity for work bear medals awarded them for distinction in service in that lively period when the aborigine was still a fighting power. Among these Indian fighters is Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who won his spurs as a very young man in 1886 in the campaign against Geronimo and was awarded a medal by Congress for his services in that expedition."

General Mills is spoken of as one of the first officers wounded in the Cuban campaign, as the Superintendent of the Military Academy who carried on a vigorous campaign against hazing, and as one of the pioneers in the movement for a better organization of the National Guard and its close affiliation with the Regular Army. One of the most striking products of the Spanish war is Frederick Funston. General Wotherspoon has played an important part in the educational work of the Army, and his proficiency in the science of war is testified to by his two appointments as President of the War College and his assignment to the head of the General Staff. General Bell is an old-time fighter who first distinguished himself in Indian warfare, then in fighting duty in the Philippines, and as one of the early advocates of the plan for complete utilization of the National Guard in close organic relation to the Army. General Barry has received medals in recognition of his gallantry in the war with Spain, the insurrection of the Philippines and the China relief expedition. He has proved himself an excellent administrator. General Bliss is a soldier-diplomat, whose assignments to duty included much administrative work of the sort that has made the British colonial administration a model the world over. He laid the foundations for the present eminently satisfactory fiscal system of Cuba, and enforced the laws of neutrality on the California border in the Mexican rebellion of 1911.

The activities of General Murray testify to his resourcefulness and his eminent grasp of the practical details of war, as a commanding officer in the field. In addition to his record as a soldier he has achieved distinction as a military author and is a member of the Federal bar. General Evans as an old Indian fighter stands high for soldierly efficiency. He fought with honors through the Nez Percé and Bannock wars in 1877 and 1878, and saw service in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns. General Weaver, who had a thorough preparation for the highest scientific and practical duties of an artillery officer, has done much toward the development and perfecting of the coast artillery system. In addition he took a prominent part in developing militia resources of the nation. General Crozier is another "grizzled, old Indian fighter," who has worked successfully for the development of the ordnance arm of the Service. He took part in the Philippine insurrectionary war in 1900 as staff officer, and marched to Peking in the same year as chief ordnance officer of the relief expedition. The length of his assignment as chief of ordnance since 1901 is unusual in the records of the Army. "His reputation as an expert on ordnance is international, and he holds military secrets which any great power in these portentous times would gladly pay millions to acquire." In recognition of Surgeon General Gorgas's epoch-making contribution to preventive medicine he was promoted to a colonelcy by a special act of Congress. "The elimination of the pest of the mosquito and the consequent banishment of the yellow fever from the Canal Zone furnish an important—perhaps the most important—chapter in the inspiring story of the construction of the canal."

THE VARIETIES OF MODERN BULLETS.

(From the New York Medical Journal, Sept. 19.)

The various bullets which have been used by armies of civilized nations admit of being grouped together in three classes, the members of each of which resemble each other more or less closely in the means used to injure or kill an enemy. One of these classes of projectiles is called the reduced caliber, jacketed bullet. The second class includes the leaden balls in shrapnel and the blunt nosed bullet formerly in use in the British army and subsequently used by the Servians. (Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, xvii, page 607, 1911.) To the third class belong the expanding bullets, the soft nosed bullet and the dum-dum bullet. Some authorities speak of the first class as the pointed bullet. It has less stopping power than the other two. The greater part of the nations of the world use the ogival bullet; it is a pointed bullet whose tip forms an obtuse angle like an arch. All three groups of bullets may be compared by their effects on bone. These effects are carefully described by Lagarde ("Gunshot Injuries," page 72, 1914), and by an Italian officer, Imbriaco (Policlinico, sezione pratica, xx, page 113, 1913). Lagarde contrasts the effects of bullets as shown by X-ray pictures of fractures. Imbriaco, on the other hand, is occupied with a single problem—the effects of bullets fired at long and at short distances.

Taking the latter problem first, we find, as Imbriaco says, that the two bullets now in use, the ogival and the blunt nosed, have a rotary and a wabbling motion. On impact they produce a wound like that made by the blow of a hammer. This effect seems to be observed at all ranges, but particularly at 1,000 yards. Here the gyroscopic steadiness due to rotation is lost; the bullet may even turn on its axis and produce explosive effects. Colonel Lagarde describes an instance; the wound was made by the bullet of the United States magazine rifle, which is similar to the bullet used by the British and Germans. Lateral impact seems the only explanation

of these explosive effects. The unstable Japanese bullet, unstable because it is the lightest and smallest in use, makes at 800 to 1,000 yards perforations which are large, with explosive exits, and in the soft viscera a wide track showing a great deal of laceration. These effects are probably the result of the bullet's course, which is a tangent to the curve of the trajectory. Before it takes a curve, at very short ranges, it has effects less severe, but here its stopping power is less. In this respect it is much inferior to the blunt nosed bullet. The action of both these types of modern bullets on the human body would, at first sight, seem to be the same, but careful inspection of wounds during the Balkan war shows that wounds caused by the sharp nosed German or Turkish bullet were on the whole more favorable for speedy healing than those caused by the blunt nosed Servian bullet. For example, a Turk and a Servian were both wounded in the same bone of the forearm. They were advancing on each other at 100 meters. The blunt nosed, nickel mantled Servian bullet caused a terrible smashing of the bone in the case of the Turk, whose arm was destroyed, while the Servian got off with simple fracture, a clean hole through the radius without splintering. (Grinberger, Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, xx, page 377, 1913). There is, however, a marked defect of the pointed bullet. The result of shaving off the tip and shoulder to a fine point is to throw the center of gravity very far back; this peculiarity tends to make the bullet travel on its transverse axis. This effect increases wounding power by increasing the area of the wound.

It is interesting to inquire if these effects resemble the effects of dum-dum bullets. The dum-dum bullet, as is well known, has a jacket and a core of lead, but its special quality is the projection of the lead beyond the mantle. When it strikes an object the soft lead spreads out in the shape of a mushroom, hence the bullet causes wounds that have great stopping power. Pointed bullets, it should be said, can be converted into dum-dum bullets by filing the point and exposing the lead. The X-ray plates of the effect of these bullets on bone furnish strong presumptive evidence whether the bullet was jacketed or not. Colonel Lagarde, in the series of plates which illustrate his book, shows that the fracture caused by the dum-dum bullet betrays fragments of lead on the plate, and a butterfly arrangement of the particles.

SEA LOSSES OF THE WAR.

Twelve British ships with an aggregate tonnage of 59,331 had been sunk on the high seas by German cruisers up to Sept. 23, according to an Admiralty return issued Sept. 26. Eight other British ships whose tonnage aggregates 2,979 had been sunk by German mines in the North Sea, and twenty-four fishing craft, with a tonnage of 4,334, have been captured or sunk by the Germans in the same waters. British ships detained at German ports number seventy-four, with a total tonnage of 170,000.

On the credit side the Admiralty gives 102 German ships with a total of 200,000 tonnage detained in British ports since the outbreak of the war. Eighty-eight German ships of an aggregate tonnage of 338,000 have been captured since hostilities began.

The return shows also that 168 German ships with an aggregate tonnage of 283,000 detained or captured by the Allies. Fifteen ships with a tonnage of 247,000 were detained in American ports, while fourteen others with a tonnage of 72,000 remained in the Suez Canal.

The German mines in the North Sea also sank seven Scandinavian ships, with a tonnage of 11,098.

Oct. 1 the Japanese officially announced that a German torpedo boat destroyer had been sunk off Tsingtau, a seaport on the coast of Shantung, China, in the German territory of Kiaochau.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that H.M.S. Fisgard II. (late Erebus), which was being towed in the Channel, foundered during the gale, twenty-one of her crew being drowned.

Writing from Petrograd, Sept. 16, the correspondent of the London Times says: "The news of a disaster to the German fleet in the Baltic, already reported abroad, is confirmed by information received here. There appears to be no doubt whatever that the German warships fired on each other. All rumors of an engagement with the Russian fleet in the Baltic are untrue. I gather from trustworthy information that a fairly numerous flotilla, attended by cruisers, while engaged in hunting down passenger steamers mistook their own for enemy ships and engaged in a lively battle. The number of vessels crippled is unknown, but I have ascertained that several cruisers and destroyers entered Kiel badly mauled and riddled by shot and shell, and that many wounded were conveyed ashore."

An official list of the survivors of the cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue issued by the Admiralty Sept. 25 brings the total of the survivors to 839. The list of the dead has not been compiled, but unofficial estimates place the dead at about 1,400. The Westminster Gazette's naval expert says that the disaster has taught nothing new about the effectiveness of submarine fighting craft, since the Aboukir was moving slowly when attacked and the Cressy and Hogue were stationary. He adds: "Submarine successes in such conditions add nothing to our present knowledge of the possibilities of torpedo warfare. Nor do they hold out any new threat to our battleships, not one of which is ever likely to be caught in anything approaching parallel conditions."

As the result of the loss of the three cruisers by a German submarine attack, the British Admiralty has laid down the rule that military dispositions and interests must take precedence over the saving of life in such cases and that ships must be left to their own resources, as they would be in battle. The official report shows that nearly sixty officers and 1,400 men were lost. The Admiralty statement says: "The sinking of the Aboukir was, of course, an ordinary hazard of patrolling duty. The Hogue and the Cressy, however, were sunk because they proceeded to the assistance of their consort, and remained with engines stopped, endeavoring to save life, thus presenting an easy and certain target to further submarine attacks. The natural promptings of humanity have in this case led to several losses which would have been avoided by strict adherence to military considerations. Modern naval war is presenting us with so many new and strange situations that an error of judgment of this character is pardonable. But it has been necessary to point out for the further guidance of His Majesty's ships that conditions which prevail when a vessel of a squadron is injured in a mine field, or is subjected to submarine attack, are analogous to those which occur

in action, and that the rule of leaving disabled ships to their own resources is applicable, so far, at any rate, as large vessels are concerned."

Capt. Adolph Meyer, navigating officer of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, describing the capture of this vessel by H.M.S. Highflyer said: "We had eluded the Highflyer once before by running, being able to make 21½ knots going at top speed. She was coming at us full tilt and the naval officer decided that our chances of getting away were poor and that we would stand and fight. I still advised running. The Highflyer opened fire on us when she was about four miles away. We responded. We were soon put out of commission. We transferred all the crew to the Bethania and left the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sinking. The Highflyer made no effort to follow us."

Among the half a dozen fast German cruisers in South Atlantic, East Indian and Pacific waters which have thus far managed to escape capture or destruction by British warships the most prominent are the Karlsruhe and the Emden. These two ships have already made quite a record for themselves in destroying British ships, and by an ingenious system of receiving supplies of coal and provisions sent them from neutral ports to secret rendezvous have been enabled to keep up their sea cruising in a surprising and audacious manner in defiance to the greatest naval power in the world. The Karlsruhe has a speed of twenty-seven knots and the Emden twenty-five, and this high speed has enabled them on occasions to show a clean pair of heels to their pursuers thus far. The Karlsruhe has taken things quite easily in the South Atlantic for two months and has been reported off various ports in her destruction of British steamers. The Emden, in addition to sinking some six or seven steamers in the Bay of Bengal, has also amused herself with throwing a few shells into the ports of Madras and Pondicherry by way of a change, and also disabled a small British warship laid up for repairs. We shall probably hear of more exploits from these "phantom ships" before their capture, which is by no means an easy task. The British will have to send vessels much superior in speed and gun power to the Karlsruhe and Emden before the German "Alabamas" can be captured or sunk.

THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Negotiations were reopened on Oct. 2 between the West Point and Annapolis Academies which promise to bring about an agreement for the holding of the football game at Philadelphia this year and next, and at New York on the third year. The Military Academy Committee wired a proposal to the Naval Academy for a nine-year agreement under which two games are to be held at Philadelphia and a third at New York. The Naval Academy has replied that it would enter in a three-year agreement on that basis. The prospects are that some compromise will be reached by which the game will be played this year.

This announcement follows reports from Washington earlier in the week that as a result of failure of the Academies' representatives to reach an agreement it was "all off" and there would be no game this year. A despatch from Washington on Wednesday said:

"An effort to fix a date for the Army and Navy football game at a conference between Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels this week resulted in declaring the game off for this year. According to the statement of Secretary Daniels, the Naval Academy Athletic Committee has refused to enter into the ten-year agreement this year, and the West Point Committee is just as insistent that the agreement shall go through. The Naval Academy Committee asked that the game be held at Philadelphia this year and that the consideration of the ten-year agreement be postponed until next year. It is stated that the Naval Academy entered into a ten-year agreement negotiations with the understanding that the game could be held this year at Washington. But the committee was unable to secure grounds at Washington on satisfactory terms, and the representatives of the Naval Academy insisted that the consideration of the ten-year agreement should be postponed until next year. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy both suggested that the committees enter into a ten-year agreement, but neither of them would insist upon it. The Secretaries agreed to leave the entire affair in the hands of the Academy committees. It develops that Capt. William F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is in favor of entering into a ten-year agreement by which the games will be held on the Academy grounds. Secretary of War Garrison is not inclined to endorse this scheme."

Evidently the prospect of no game this year was too awful to contemplate, and diplomatic negotiations were resumed. Report, or at least very positive rumor, that the game would not be played appeared in the daily papers, and led "Fair Play," writing in the New York Evening Post, to the following bitter comment, written in a vein of sarcasm: "Full credit should no longer be withheld from the athletic authorities of Annapolis and West Point. The efforts both have been making to prevent the playing of the annual game between eleven of these two institutions have apparently succeeded. There was a time when it seemed that, despite the obvious attitude of the Army and Navy directors, the game, through the interference of the Secretaries of the Navy and of War, might be played, as was the case last year. But even the amiable, if misguided, intentions of Mr. Garrison and Mr. Daniels, according to reports from Washington, were unable to pierce the Harveyized steel armor of doubt, suspicion, jealousy and bad sportsmanship which had been built about this situation. Therefore, say the two Secretaries, there will probably be no game. This being the case, at least we shall be spared the annual squabble about the place where it is to be played, which is some compensation."

The football game between the Naval Academy and the University of Pennsylvania will be played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, commencing at 2:30 p.m. on Oct. 17. Tickets for the game may be purchased by sending check and self-addressed stamped envelope to the office of the Treasurer-Graduate Manager, Athletic Association, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., or from Gimbel Brothers, Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The price of tickets will be \$2.50 for box seats, \$2 for reserved seats in center of field, and \$1.50 for seats in end sections of the stands.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Through the Secretary of the Navy League of the United States, Mr. P. J. Hannon, general secretary of the British Navy League, has furnished us with a memorandum relating to the European war, part of which is in substance what we have already published. From it we take what follows:

The British Navy League has the happiness to put upon record its complete satisfaction with the absolute preparedness of the British navy in every detail of its organization for the gigantic burden which was immediately thrust upon the fleet at the outbreak of war. Thanks to the splendid efficiency of Admiralty administration, every item of warcraft in the British fleet took up its allotted position in the prearranged scheme of defense silently and effectively without a moment's delay or difficulty, and without hitch of any kind. The immediate result of this almost instantaneous achievement of British sea power is now apparent throughout the world. The seas are open to neutral and friendly commerce, and, with the exception of certain inevitable dislocation in a limited number of the great national industries of Great Britain, the economic life of the United Kingdom proceeds under practically normal conditions.

During the exciting incidents which immediately preceded the declaration of war, and continuously since the war broke out, the national life of the United Kingdom has remained undisturbed. The solid and abiding confidence in the navy, which prevailed everywhere (and which the events which have transpired since the crisis have served to strengthen), have enabled the great masses of the people to maintain their attitude of "business as usual" without any great concern and to adapt themselves to such small exigencies as were unavoidable without diverting the current of ordinary daily activity.

The British Navy League would here like to pay a compliment to the brilliant foresight and analytical powers of the distinguished American writer, Admiral Mahan, whose sound judgment in directing public thought to the effective application of sea power to international conflict has been completely borne out by the fruitful results of British naval strategy since the declaration of war.

The maintenance of the food requirements of the teeming millions of this country has been carried on with very little variation, under conditions similar to those which obtained previous to the war. There has been in some instances a slight increase in the cost of food stuffs, but the determination of everybody to forego certain luxuries makes the actual cost of living equal to, if not less, than heretofore.

The national spirit of the people of these islands has been profoundly stirred. Party differences have been completely obliterated. The leaders of all parties are appearing day after day on the same platforms in support of the great appeal which the Prime Minister has made to the nation. The Irish difficulty, which became so acute just before the outbreak of war, is hardly referred to in the newspapers; and the Irish regiments marching through the country have received ovations everywhere. Never in British history has unanimity so pronounced, enthusiasm so intense and determination so vigorous been manifested everywhere and on every occasion by all sections of the population. The American people will appreciate the depth and power of this feeling when they realize that in the course of little more than three weeks one-half million recruits for Lord Kitchener's new army have joined the colors; and it is morally certain that the provision which has just been made in the House of Commons to raise a further half million troops will be met with an even more emphatic response.

Under the direction of Lord Kitchener the huge project of raising and equipping this immense army of over a million men is proceeding with rapid but steady success. Every consideration affecting the comfort of the men as well as their equipment and training has been foreseen and adequately provided for. There is no fuss, no undue excitement, no feelings of any kind in the community but those of unbounded confidence and unqualified loyalty.

You probably know the magnificent triumph in transport and organization which was achieved by the British Army Council in transferring the whole of the British expeditionary force from this country to France, without a single accident of any kind whatever, and without a single reference to the achievement during its process in the British press.

This organization is in constant communication with officers and men in the British fleet, and although the ordeal of waiting and watching for German battlecraft which is skulking securely in the shelter of its harbors is undoubtedly irksome, the spirits of the whole personnel of the British fleet are magnificent, and their enthusiasm and loyalty to their great service stands higher than at any time in the history of the British navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The pennant of the commander, Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Panther to the Monaghan.

The mail address of the Jupiter has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

Commencement exercises of the New York State Nautical School on board the training ship Newport at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, will be held Monday, Oct. 5, 1914, at two p.m.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended Chief Machinist's Mate John I. Ballinger, Chief Machinist's Mate J. S. Russell, Machinist's Mate 2d Class I. B. McManus, Machinist's Mate 2d Class J. E. Johnson, Oiler G. A. Stile, Fireman 1st Class E. E. Blalock, Fireman 1st Class S. H. Purdy, Coal Passer V. L. B. Terry for their zeal and devotion to duty displayed when the Princeton grounded in Samoan waters recently. The men, who were off watch, at once reported below in the engine and fire rooms and all stayed at their various posts of duty, giving all assistance possible, although they were aware that in case the bulkhead carried away all could not reach a place of safety.

Trial of a torpedo with a new war head in Codrington Cove, Newport, R.I., Oct. 1 is reported as not being successful. The torpedo was fired at a target from the after tube of the Morris and took the water in the prescribed manner while officers on various boats and launches watched it. The torpedo quickly sank. The war head contained more than one hundred pounds of gun cotton. The torpedo was recovered and was taken back to the torpedo station.

PALO ALTO

SEAT OF
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
GATEWAY OF SANTA CLARA VALLEY

"The Valley of Heart's Delight"

Write for Booklet

IDEAL RESIDENCE TOWN FOR RETIRED OFFICERS
OR FAMILIES OF OFFICERS IN FOREIGN SERVICE

Cool summer climate, mild winter climate. Salaried health department; scientific milk inspection. Pure water supply. Beautiful mountain drives. Short trips to city or seashore. Fifty minutes from San Francisco; forty trains a day. Terminus Blossom interurban route. Surrounding country suitable for fruit, berries, vegetables, and for poultry farming. Acreage \$200 to \$1200. Town lots \$300 to \$1500. Furnished houses \$50 to \$80. Unfurnished houses \$20 to \$40 a month. Make reservations early.

Address Chamber of Commerce, Box 777, Palo Alto, Cal.

As to the reasons why Germany is not yet likely to give England's fleet an opportunity of a stand-up fight with all the strength of the Kaiser's sea power, now bottled up in the North Sea, the United Service Gazette says: "Germany must hold the Baltic Sea in good strength, to support her land operations on the Russian side. Naval support will be badly needed at Königsberg and Dantzig, on their sea face, for the Russians would soon attack these towns with their Baltic fleet if Germany was not to hold the mouth of these waters with a strong naval force. In reckoning naval strength the power of the Russian Baltic fleet has to be added to that of our own Grand Fleet in the North Sea, for when we measure our fleet against the German strength behind Heligoland we must remember, as we have said, that the German admiral has to keep a certain naval strength in the Baltic to engage, if necessary, the Russian warships in that enclosed sea. The bulk of the German navy is therefore sandwiched between two hostile forces. This fact in itself puts a limit to any reckless enterprise of the German fleet in the North Sea for the present, and until the land campaign is further advanced and the chances of either side are more easy to calculate."

The orders assigning Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., as commander of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, have been suspended on account of the delay in organizing the Fifth or Cruiser Division of the Atlantic Fleet. Rear Admiral William B. Caperton will not be relieved from the command of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet until the Cruiser Division is organized. The delay in the organization of the Cruiser Division is due to the fact that the Tennessee and North Carolina will be kept in European waters for some time. It is understood that either or both of them are to be sent to Turkey to await developments in the war in that section. Although it is announced both in Washington and Constantinople that Turkey will remain neutral, the dangers of her participation in the great war have by no means passed. It is feared that if Italy becomes active that Turkey cannot keep out of the war. Orders have been issued relieving the Arkansas from duty at Vera Cruz, and the Texas, which is at Galveston, will be sent to Vera Cruz. Admiral Mayo will come north in the Arkansas.

After a tour of duty of four years as assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Col. Eli K. Cole has been relieved by Col. John A. Lejeune, who is attached to the 1st Brigade of Marines. During his service at the Marine Corps headquarters Colonel Cole has assisted in working out many important changes in the organizations of the corps which have done much to increase its efficiency. He has been particularly interested in the development of the advanced base system. The high regard with which he is held by the Commandant of the Corps is evident by his assignment to command the new artillery station at Annapolis.

So popular has the booklet issued by the recruiting publicity bureau of the U.S. Marine Corps, 117-19 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, on "The Marines in Rhyme, Prose and Cartoon" proved that a second edition has been issued. One of the best poetic tributes to the marines is that by James J. Montague, the first verse of which runs thus:

"In time o' peace their only job is lookin' trim an' neat—
The coppers of the battleship, the loafers of the fleet—
An' every time a congressman can't find no better means
Of makin' fame he up an' yells, 'Abolish the Marines!'
But long before the first big gun rips out its bellowin' roar
Them same Marines drops overside an' goes and starts
The war!"

Says the London Times: "We always counted on the support of American opinion in the war that has been forced upon us. We counted upon it so securely that we at first neglected means which perhaps, in prudence, we should have taken to secure it. But we have got it. We counted right, and daily, as the war develops the methods of Prusso-German militarism, it rallies in growing strength and volume to our side. We are grateful. We prize above the approval of all other neutral nations that of our own kinsmen who share our ideals and who speak our tongue. It was upon that basis of common ideals and of common feelings that we built our trust. We have not built in vain."

To provide for the large increase in business which it is expected will follow the opening of the Panama Canal a £300,000 cable is to be laid from New York to Colon, by way of Guantanamo, before the end of the year. Later it may be extended to Brazil. The cable will be much larger than the present cable. The C.S. Colonia

will leave England in November with the cable for New York.

According to a despatch from San Diego, Cal., the officials of the exposition which is to open at that place on Jan. 1 next are anxious to have a battalion of marines stationed at the exposition until its close. The request has not yet reached the Navy Department.

Capt. John W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C., now commands the marine barracks at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and Capt. Harry R. Lay now commands the marine detachment on the Vermont.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Petrel, sailed from navy yard, New York, Sept. 27, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Nero, arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 29.

Chattanooga, sailed from San Blas, Mexico, for Manzanillo, Mexico, Sept. 29.

Annapolis, sailed from La Paz, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal., Sept. 29.

Paulding, arrived at Newport, R.I., Sept. 30.

Florida, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Sept. 30.

Perkins, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.

Vestal, arrived at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Sept. 30.

Brutus, arrived at Key West, Fla., Sept. 30.

Tennessee, arrived at Falmouth, England, Sept. 30.

Yankton, sailed from New York Sept. 30 for Hampton Roads, Va.

Patuxent, sailed from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 30.

Cheyenne, H-1, H-2 and H-3, arrived at New Dungeness, Wash., Sept. 30.

Cleveland, arrived at San Blas, Mexico, Sept. 30.

Galveston, arrived at Olongapo, P.I., Sept. 30.

Prairie, sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., Sept. 30, for Haitian waters.

Iris, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 30, for San Diego, Cal.

Arkansas, sailed from Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 30, for Hampton Roads, Va., via Tampico, Mexico.

Pompey, arrived at Zamboanga, P.I., Sept. 30.

Caesar, arrived at Santo Domingo City, Sept. 30.

Castine, arrived at La Romana, San Domingo, Sept. 30.

Salem, arrived at the Boston Navy Yard Oct. 1.

Leonidas, arrived at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 1.

Rhode Island, sailed from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 1, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Lebanon, sailed from the navy yard, Boston, Mass., for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.

Somers, arrived at Cape Girardeau, Ill., Oct. 1.

Jarvis, arrived at Newport, R.I., Oct. 1.

Culgoa, arrived at Santo Domingo City, S.D., Oct. 1.

Connecticut, arrived at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.

Utah, sailed from the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Oct. 1, for Hampton Roads, Va.

McDougal, arrived at Newport, R.I., Oct. 1.

Cheyenne, H-1, H-2 and H-3, sailed from New Dungeness, Wash., Oct. 1, for Port Angeles, Wash.

Cheyenne, H-1, H-2 and H-3, arrived at Port Angeles, Wash., Oct. 1.

Denver, arrived at Tutuila, Samoa, Oct. 1.

San Diego, arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 1.

Nanshan, arrived at La Paz, Mexico, Oct. 1.

Castine, arrived at Santo Domingo City Oct. 1.

Yankton, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 1.

Texas, arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 1.

Patuxent, sailed from Tampico Oct. 1 for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Cleveland, sailed Oct. 1 from Mazatlan for La Paz, Mexico.

Chattanooga, sailed Oct. 1 from Manzanillo for La Paz, Mexico.

Caesar, sailed Oct. 2 from Santo Domingo City for Port au Prince, Haiti.

Beale and Ontario, arrived Oct. 2 at Norfolk, Va.

Smith, arrived Oct. 2 at Whitehouse Landing, N.Y.

New York, arrived Oct. 2 at Southern Drill Grounds.

Sonoma, arrived Oct. 2 at Lynnhaven Bay, Va.

K-1, sailed from New York Navy Yard Oct. 2 for Groton, Conn.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 29, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Ensign Stuart S. Brown to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from June 5, 1914.

Talmadge Wilson, Ga., to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from Sept. 12, 1914.

John D. Target, Pa., to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from Sept. 19, 1914.

Walter W. Cress, Cal., to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from Sept. 19, 1914.

Btsn. Thomas James to be a chief boatswain from Jan. 13, 1913.

Nominations received by the Senate Sept. 30, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. John J. Hannigan to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) William H. Lee to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1914.

Don F. Cameron, Ind., to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from Sept. 23, 1914.

Sydney Walker, Jr., Ill., to be an assistant surgeon in M.R.C. from Sept. 24, 1914.

First Lieut. Arthur Stokes to be a captain in the Marine Corps, to fill a vacancy occurring June 9, 1914, and to take rank from May 6, 1914.

G.O. 106, JULY 10, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that the U.S.S. Omaha is stricken from the Navy Register.

G.O. 107, JULY 16, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that the Bureau of Equipment is abolished.

G.O. 108, JULY 21, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that the U.S.S. Mississippi is stricken from the Navy Register.

G.O. 109, JULY 26, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to medical officers and members of Hospital Corps, Naval Militia and the professional qualifications to be required of.

G.O. 111, JULY 30, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Announces that the U.S.S. Idaho is stricken from the Navy Register.

G.O. 112, JULY 30, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

1. Battleship No. 39 is assigned the name Arizona.
2. The three battleships authorized by the present Congress are assigned the following names: No. 40, California; No. 41, Mississippi; No. 42, Idaho.
3. The name of the armored cruiser California will be changed to San Diego on Sept. 1, 1914.

G.O. 113, AUG. 7, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Declares the neutrality of the United States.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Prudential Insurance
Company of America

Will insure United States
Army and Navy Officers with-
out restrictions or extra rating
up to \$10,000. Write for
Rates, stating exact age, to

E. GRISWOLD THELIN
Army and Navy Representative
401 UNION TRUST BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.



G.O. 114, AUG. 13, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Relates to coaling bags.

G.O. 115, AUG. 18, 1914, NAVY DEPT.
Announces that Articles 4514, Para. 2 to 8, inclusive, 4515, and 4516, U.S. Navy Regulations, 1913, have been rescinded and new instructions to govern the issue of heat and light to officers in the naval service are published.

NAVY GAZETTE.

(See page 150 for earlier dates.)

OCT. 1.—Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams detached naval station, Guantanamo; to Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. W. Galbraith to inspector of ordnance, Washington Steel and Ordnance Company, Giesboro Manor, D.C.

Lieut. R. W. Kessler to Alabama.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram detached Charleston; to South Dakota.

Ensign J. L. Neilson detached South Dakota; to Oregon.

Asst. Surg. S. N. Taylor, M.R.C., to duty in attendance upon course of instructions at the Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Chaplain S. K. Evans detached South Dakota; to West Virginia.

Chief Btsn. James Glass detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to Asiatic Station via transport of Nov. 5, 1914.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Oct. 1, 1914.

Chief Carp. E. L. Bass to naval station, Olongapo.

Paymr. Clerk O. S. Gott appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk J. G. Stanton appointment revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

SEPT. 26.—Second Lieut. Thomas M. Luby detached marine barracks, Norfolk, Va.; to Kansas.

Note.—Col. Franklin J. Moses died on Solace to Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 26, 1914.

ORDERS 13, SEPT. 12, 1914, U.S.M.C.

Announces the allowance of tentage and paulins for expeditionary forces.

ORDERS 14, SEPT. 25, 1914, U.S.M.C.

1. The following extract from a communication of the Secretary of the Navy to the undersigned, under date of Sept. 22, is quoted for the information and guidance of the service: "The Department directs that on and after Oct. 1, 1914, all civilian clerks serving with troops be subsisted at an officers' or at a non-commissioned officers' mess, as the Commandant may direct, and that claims for reimbursement on account of subsistence thus provided shall be supported by receipts of the mess treasurer."

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

ORDERS 15, SEPT. 28, 1914, U.S.M.C.

Announces that under the terms of a decision rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Sept. 23, 1914, enlisted men of the Marine Corps while not required to make good time lost by absences without leave or other cause, are, for the purpose of assimilation of their continuous service pay to that of enlisted men of the Army, not entitled to credit for time lost as specified in the Act of April 27, 1914.

In accordance therewith, in the computation of enlistment periods of marines terminating prior to April 27, 1914, for the purpose of determining the date they are entitled to continuous service pay, credit should be denied to them for time lost only by unauthorized absences in excess of one day, as heretofore; while, in the computation of enlistment periods terminating subsequent to April 27, 1914, for the same purpose, credit should be denied for all periods of time lost by unauthorized absences in excess of one day, on account of disease resulting from intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or other misconduct, while in confinement awaiting trial or disposition of the case if the trial results in conviction, and while in confinement under sentence.

Instructions are given for the preparation of pay rolls of enlisted men to conform to the above.

ORDERS 16, SEPT. 30, 1914, U.S.M.C.

Pursuant to authority vested in me by R 4104, U.S. Navy Regulations and Naval Instructions, 1913, it is directed that: "Hereafter the desertion of any non-commissioned officer serves to automatically reduce the non-commissioned officer concerned to the rank of private, from and including the date of desertion."

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Sept. 30, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Booton entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Simon Barouch, of North Long Branch; other guests were Major and Mrs. Shepard, Capt. and Mrs. Pierson and Mr. and Mrs. Bower, of Red Bank, N.J.

Mrs. Williams, of Fort Hamilton, was a guest of Mrs. Colvin for luncheon on Wednesday. Miss Desaline Shepard left Saturday to attend the Cathedral Boarding School at Garden City, Long Island. Sunday Major and Mrs. Hawkins, O.D., were guests of Major and Mrs. Shepard on an automobile trip to Princeton, N.J.

Mrs. Brett and Miss Edith Brett, mother and sister of Capt. M. L. Brett, O.D., spent the week-end with him. Mrs. Brinton was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wagenhals, of Monmouth Beach, N.J., on an automobile trip to Valley Forge and Gettysburg. Major Thomas B. Lamoreux, our new fort commander, arrived Monday to take command. Mrs. Lamoreux, who is now in San Francisco, will join him here in about two weeks.

On Tuesday night Chaplain Yates started the first of his series of moving picture shows for the Christmas tree fund. Mrs. P. D. Bunker had about fourteen of the garrison children in to celebrate the fourth anniversary of little Billy Bunker.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Sept. 21, 1914.

Mrs. Sweet was hostess for a very prettily appointed luncheon and whist on Sept. 12 for Mesdames Yates, Coutant, Broatsch, Wilbur, Gunther, Wakely, of Omaha, and Mrs. Switzer, of Fort Crook. Mrs. W. F. Nesbitt, wife of Captain Nesbitt, and three children have arrived after spending the summer with her father and mother in Cleveland, Ohio.

Major and Mrs. Switzer entertained at an informal Sunday dinner on the 13th for Major and Mrs. Krug, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McConnell, Miss Alice Coad and Mr. Harold McConnell, of Omaha. Mrs. Coleman, wife of Capt. W. P. Coleman, 4th Inf., her three children and mother, Mrs. Wilson, arrived from Galveston on the 14th. Major Switzer, who is at Crook on sick leave, has been detailed in the A.G. Department and is assigned as adjutant general of the 4th Brigade at Texas City. Mr. Darras, of Galveston, Texas, is a house guest of Mrs. Coleman.

CURTISS HYDROAEROPLANES

Used in three years of peace and war by six of the World's leading navies without one serious accident! They have everything the best of others offer, plus perfect control and unvarying structural integrity.

May we send you illustrated circulars free?

THE CURTISS AEROPLANE CO.
45 LAKE STREET HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

(The last day of Navy Gazette appears on page 149.)

SEPT. 25.—Lieut. J. V. Babcock detached assistant to the Naval Attaché, London, England; to Tennessee.
Lieut. D. C. Laizure detached assistant to Naval Attaché, London, England; to Tennessee.
Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Gresham detached Colorado; to receiving ship, Puget Sound, Wash.
Surg. J. P. Traynor detached Dolphin; to Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass.
P.A. Surg. D. H. Noble detached Ohio; to Dolphin.
Chief Mach. A. W. Bird to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Chief Carp. Frank Gilbert to Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
Chief Carp. Albert Tucker detached Louisiana; to home and wait orders.
Chief Carp. R. H. Neville detached Ohio; to Louisiana.
Carp. H. R. Taylor detached Connecticut; to Ohio.
Carp. T. L. Hannah detached Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to Connecticut.
SEPT. 26.—Lieut. J. J. Hanigan detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lieut. W. B. Howe detached Illinois; to temporary duty St. Louis.
Lieut. (J.G.) L. C. Scheibla detached Works Sperry Gyroscope Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.; to Works Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. (J.G.) F. R. King detached Illinois; to Wyoming.
Ensign E. W. Spencer, jr., detached Nebraska; to Works Curtis Aeroplane Co., Hammondsport, N.Y.
P.A. Surg. F. M. Munson to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.
A. Surg. W. W. Cross, M.R.C., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.
Chief Gun. R. M. O'Connor detached San Francisco; to home and wait orders.
Paymr. Clerk P. C. Corning appointed; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Paymr. Clerk M. A. Mackie appointed; to Naval Station, New Orleans, La.
Note.—Correction to orders of officers dated Sept. 10, 1914:
Ensign H. W. Pillsbury detached El Cano; to Monadnock.
Ensign A. C. Roberts detached Monadnock; to El Cano.
Ensign R. H. Hawkins continues duty Albany.
SEPT. 28.—Capt. W. W. Gilmer detached command South Dakota; to command Colorado.
Lieut. D. P. Wickham detached Minnesota; to Kentucky.
Ensign J. L. Nielson detached South Dakota; to Oregon.
Ensign Max DeMott detached South Carolina; to New Jersey.
Surg. A. D. McLean detached Naval Dispensary; to Solace.
Surg. R. E. Hoyt detached Wisconsin; to Minnesota.
Surg. F. A. Asserson detached Minnesota; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.
Bttn. John Evans detached Hartford; to Wyoming.
Bttn. H. J. Williamson detached Wyoming; to Hartford.
Chief Gun. C. H. Sheldon detached Montana; to San Francisco.
Gun. R. A. Walker detached Kentucky; to Montana.
Chief Mach. Adolph Peterson detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to temporary duty St. Louis.
Chief Mach. M. S. Holloway detached Florida; to home and wait orders.
Chief Mach. G. C. Ellerton detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Florida.
Chief Mach. J. L. McCormack detached Florida; to home and wait orders.
Chief Mach. J. E. Jones detached Albany; to home and wait orders.
Mach. A. L. Hecyck detached Colorado; to South Dakota.
Mach. W. D. Dadd detached South Dakota; to Colorado.
Mach. S. L. Almon detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to Albany.
Mach. N. McL. McDonald detached Maine; to Florida.
SEPT. 29.—Comdr. R. C. Moody detached Minnesota; to command Wheeling.
Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Littlefield detached command Henley; to Georgia as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gay detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to staff of Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Reserve Fleet.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Fay detached G-3; to command D-3.
Ensign G. B. Junkin detached Radio Station, Tuckerton, N.J.; to Radio Station, South Weymouth, Mass.
P.A. Surg. J. E. Gill to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.
Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl detached Department of Justice; to inspector of hull material, Eastern District.
Naval Constr. H. T. Wright detached duty as inspector of hull material, Eastern District; to temporary duty as assistant inspector of hull material, Eastern District.
Paymr. Clerk B. W. Jennings appointed; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paymr. Clerk W. A. Settle appointed; to Tutuila, Samoa.
Paymr. Clerk P. A. Abbott appointment revoked.
Paymr. Clerk G. P. Seiford appointment revoked.
Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Sept. 24, 1914.
Lieut. S. W. Wallace detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) V. J. Dixon detached Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. H. Morrison detached Monocacy; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. Spore detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Young detached Helena; to home and wait orders.
Ensign S. H. Greer detached Mohican; to Galveston.
Asst. Surg. R. H. Laning detached American Legation, Peking, China; to Saratoga.
Asst. Surg. N. R. Sullivan to Villalobos.
Chief Bttn. F. D. Blakely detached Rainbow; to home and wait orders.
Chief Gun. Joseph Mitchell detached Mohican; to home and wait orders.
Chief Mach. H. I. Lutken detached Naval Station, Cavite; to home and wait orders.
Mach. O. E. Hewitt to Cavite.
Chief Carp. J. P. Yates detached Naval Hospital, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.
Chief Carp. Clifton Greenwell detached Naval Station, Cavite; to home and wait orders.
Chief Carp. T. H. Scharf detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to Cavite.
Chief Carp. S. P. Mead detached Naval Station, Olongapo; to Cavite.
Chief Pharm. P. J. Waldner detached Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home and wait orders.
Pharm. H. A. Harris detached Naval Hospital, Olongapo; to home and wait orders.
Note.—The Lawrence, Hopkins, Hull and Preble have been placed in reserve at Mare Island. These vessels will resume

their former status as the Reserve Torpedo Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, and will base at Sausalito.

SEPT. 30.—Rear Admiral Cameron MCR. Winslow detached command Special Service Squadron, Atlantic Fleet; to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. T. C. Hart to Minnesota as executive officer.
Lieut. J. T. G. Starler detached Maine; to Castine as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. A. L. Bristol, jr., detached Cummings; to command Terry and Second Division, Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. A. W. Fitch detached Terry and Second Division, Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to fleet athletic officer, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. A. W. Brown, jr., detached Missouri; to Vermont.

Lieut. L. H. Lacy detached Delaware; temporary duty Arkansas.

Lieut. C. C. Moses to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. R. Beardall detached Vermont; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. W. Simpson detached Missouri; to Cummings.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. S. Burdick commissioned from June 3, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. A. Lee commissioned from June 6, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Forgas to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign J. C. Clark detached Rhode Island; to Radio Station, South Weymouth.

Ensign C. H. Cobb detached Minnesota; to Washington.

Ensign F. S. Carter detached Maine; to Utah.

Ensign F. H. Kelley detached Maryland; to Iris.

Ensign H. A. Ward detached Minnesota; to Washington.

A.C. Engr. H. P. Brums commissioned from Aug. 21, 1914.

A.C. Engr. B. M. Snyder commissioned from Aug. 21, 1914.

Chief Bttn. E. J. Damon to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

Mach. C. N. Koch detached Illinois; to Minnesota.

Mach. J. W. Merget detached Minnesota; to Illinois.

Chief Carp. T. B. Casey to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Note.—Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, retired, died at Florence, Italy, on Sept. 24, 1914.

(For Navy Gazette of Oct. 1 and Marine Corps Orders see page 149.)

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

SEPT. 29.—Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Capt. F. G. Dodge, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd and 2d Lieut. P. H. Harrison, recorder, appointed a board to inquire into the circumstances connected with the loss of the Tahoma.

Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister designated to confer with Bureau of Fisheries in advisory capacity in connection with purchase of certain vessels for use of the bureau.

SEPT. 30.—First Lieut. H. H. Wolf ordered to South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

Const. J. Q. Walton ordered to South Baltimore, Md., on official business.

OCT. 1.—First Lieut. T. G. Crapster, 2d Lieut. J. P. Gray and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Schornborn detached Itasca and ordered to duty at Revenue Cutter Academy.

First Lieut. E. Blake, jr., relieved from duty on Guthrie; to resume duty on Miami.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

Upon radio information that the American steamship Kentra was aground near Cape Henry Whistling Buoy on the morning of Sept. 25, the revenue cutter Onondaga went to her assistance. The Kentra was floated and started for Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat. San Juan, P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. Hall. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCTIC—2d Lieut. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. New London, Conn.
MCCULLOCH—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger. At Sausalito, Cal.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. J. P. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.
MANNING—1st Lieut. J. P. Hotel. New York.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. On Alaskan cruise.
MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.
MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Bar Harbor, Me.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.
SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.
SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.
THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, T.H.
TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.
UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.
WINDOM—Lieut. B. H. Camden. Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.
WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 25, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln entertained at a progressive dinner last Friday at Fort Scott, their honored guests being Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote. Others present were Gen. and Mrs. J. P. Wisser, Major and Mrs. Henry M. Whitney, Captains and Mesdames Tilton and Edwin Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph R. Cygon, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Hines, Misses Marjorie Shepard, Esther Foote, Lieuts. Charles K. Wing and R. W. Riefkohl.

Mrs. Christopher Pierre, who has been the house guest of her brother, Major Sam F. Bottoms, at his home on Van Ness avenue for six weeks, left last week for Los Angeles, where she is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bottoms. Gen. and Mrs. John P. Wisser have moved from Broadway to the quarters of the commanding general of the Pacific Coast Artillery District, at Fort Riley.

Miss Grace Kinnison, daughter of Major and Mrs. Henry L. Kinnison, who has been visiting Miss Natalie Peabody at Castle Rock, Wash., has entered Corvallis College, in Oregon. Mrs. J. B. Rawles, wife of General Rawles, retired, entertained the Tea Club Tuesday at her home. Miss Edith Rawles and Miss Beatrice Downing, of Berkeley, assisted Mrs. Rawles in pouring tea. Mrs. John L. Hines gave an informal tea last Tuesday, when her guests were Col. and Mrs. W. A. Glassford, Col. and Mrs. C. M. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Bonnycastle, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred T. Clifton, Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, Mesdames Martin L. Crimmins, William Bennett and George D. Arrasmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Leo Irvine, U.S.N., will arrive here in October to visit the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Klink. In case the Oregon should be ordered to the Canal Zone, to which the Lieutenant is attached, Mrs. Irvine will stay with her parents.

Col. and Mrs. William P. Kendall gave a dinner Wednesday at their home on Washington street in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bentley.

Numerous affairs are being given for Mrs. J. C. Johnson, who sails for Manila on the October transport. A field day at Fort Scott was held yesterday; the soldiers from all the coast defense forts around the bay competing. The officers of Fort Scott and their wives were hosts at luncheon for the officers of the other forts. The affair was given at the Tennis Club at Scott, which has been named the "Raquet."

The Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. Leon Roach, the members present being Mesdames J. C. Johnson, J. P. Wisser, Lewis Turtle, Thomas Rees, George Guyer, William Lewis, Brook, William Brooks and Baxter, who won the prize. Mrs.

CORRECT ENGRAVING and FINE STATIONERY

The making of Wedding and Social Invitations, Visiting Cards and Stamped Paper is our special work, done in our own shop. Samples and prices upon request. Write Desk A.

LYCETT, Society Stationer
317 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

6% GEORGIA FARM LOANS 7%

Twenty years experience in making Georgia farm loans, without a loss, in the fertile section where profitable crops of corn, cotton, oats, hay, wheat, sugar-cane, peas, potatoes, water melons, cantaloupes, peaches, pecans, and all kinds of vegetables are grown.

All farms examined by salaried men from our office. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Americus, Ga.

Francis D. Pryor, wife of Lieutenant Pryor, U.S.N., gave an informal tea Wednesday at her home on Pacific avenue. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Hamilton Murray. Some of those who called during the afternoon were Mesdames Broadway Head, Charles Wheeler, Paul Fagan, Misses Julia Van Fleet, Marian Lee Maillard, Jean Wheeler, Olive Wheeler, Genevieve Bothin, Florence Bandmann, Evelyn Waller, Florence Burleson, Gertrude Hopkins, Marie Hathaway, Elena Eyre, Isabel Beaven, Miriam McCracken and Ruth Welsh.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 1, 1914.

The Naval Academy opened on Oct. 1 in its seventy-eighth academic session, with the largest number of midshipmen on its roster that it has ever had. Studies began at 7:30 p.m., and the grind of the machinery commenced for another twelve-month.

The Naval Academy roster now shows about 920 names on its midshipmen list. Two more midshipmen were admitted Oct. 1 as Fourth Classmen. They were Graeme Bannerman, Wisconsin, and Henry T. Rodgers, Pennsylvania. E. F. McCarlin, Rhode Island, and William W. Warlick, California, were admitted Sept. 30. The latter came from the enlisted men. With the exception of a few midshipmen detained at home by sickness all of the members of the three upper classes returned on Sept. 30.

The following additional officers have reported for duty at the Naval Academy: Lieuts. Robert O. Bausch, Jules James, W. C. Owen, F. A. Braisted and E. A. Logan, Ensigns James B. Glennon and R. C. Williams, to the Post-Graduate Department; Lieuts. John W. Rankin, C. M. James, C. C. Best and D. C. Patterson, to the Academic Department. Officials of the Naval Academy are now engaged in making out a directory of the officers and their families living in the school, and of Navy families in Annapolis. Lieut. M. E. Manly, aid to the Superintendent, has charge of the work and has issued a notice desiring all officers to forward by Oct. 4 the full names of adult members of their families, with their addresses and telephone numbers.

The competitive examination to fill the vacancy in the Department of Modern Languages, Naval Academy, was completed on Saturday last, and the authorities have forwarded their recommendations to the Bureau of Navigation.

Lieut. Mathias E. Manly, U.S.N., will be the aid to Capt. W. P. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and has assumed his new duties. Lieutenant Manly is a native of North Carolina and was graduated in 1906. Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford, U.S.N., who has served as aid for the past year, has been detailed as senior assistant to the Commandant of Midshipmen, Capt. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N.

Captain Fullam in an official order announced, with the regret of all on duty at the local station, the death of Lieut. Col. Franklin J. Moses, U.S.M.C., late commandant of the marine quarters, Naval Academy. His death occurred on the hospital ship Solace at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The Navy team is now practicing with great dash and fervency, realizing that the season opens with them on Saturday next by a game with Georgetown.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., have sold their residence here on College avenue to Mrs. H. H. Clark, wife of Chaplain Clark, U.S.N. It is understood that Chaplain and Mrs. Clark will shortly occupy the house. Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Greenslade, U.S.N., and family, who have been living at Wardour, a suburb of Annapolis, have now taken up their residence in the Naval Academy. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hilary Williams, U.S.N., are spending some time at the Lucky Bag Inn, on a month's leave. Mrs. Gearing, wife of Capt. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., who spent the summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Field, of Coburg, Canada, has returned to Annapolis. Captain Gearing is still at Coburg with his daughter. Dr. Field has given his services as surgeon in the British army. Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers, U.S.N., are at the Lucky Bag Inn. Miss Belt, of Texas, sister of Lieut. Haller Belt, U.S.N., is in Annapolis for the winter at the Valk apartments on Murray Hill. Lieutenant Belt is on duty at the Naval Academy.

Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Dalton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dalton are at the Lucky Bag Inn. Lieutenant Dalton, one of the stars of the Navy team whose nimble foot won two successive games for the Navy by goals from the field, is one of the football coaches of the present Navy football squad. Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer W. Tod, U.S.N., will occupy here this winter one of the wings of the colonial Howard House.

Prof. Arturo Fernandes, one of the civilian instructors of the Naval Academy, has returned to Annapolis from the scene of war. He intended to visit his native country, Spain, and make a tour of the continent, but the war compelled him to spend most of his time in Paris, where he became a member of the American Relief Committee and was almost constantly on duty at the American Embassy.

Prof. Gaston Costet, of the Naval Academy, who was detained in France while on a visit there for military duties, and who was subsequently released through efforts of the State Department, arrived in Annapolis Wednesday.

The residence here owned by Capt. George E. Marvell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marvell has been leased by a number of bachelor officers of the Naval Academy corps. It is located in an eligible section of Murray Hill, a fine residential location. Miss Margaret Bryan, daughter of Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N., has returned from an extended visit in Phoenix, Ariz., and Denver, Colo.

Mrs. Bonilla, wife of Instr. R. H. Bonilla, Naval Academy, has been called home by the death of her father, Dr. Charles Capron Smith, of Albany, N.Y. Dr. Smith was a surgeon in the U.S. Army during the Civil War. Toward the close of hostilities Dr. Smith was detailed to the military hospital near Albany, where he married, resided with his family and practiced medicine.

Miss Grace King, of Good Hope, Ohio, sister of Instr. W. J. King, Naval Academy, is visiting her brother and Mrs. King. Miss Katherine Pitcher, daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John Pitcher, U.S.A., of South River, Md., is visiting Misses Helen and Julia Paymr in Annapolis. Paymr. McGill R. Goldsborough, U.S.N., a brother of Governor Goldsborough, is visiting the Governor and Mrs. Goldsborough here at the government's mansion. Dr. and Mrs. Richard Grady, U.S.N., have taken apartments for the winter at Mrs. Courtney Dailey's on Hanover street. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., who spent the last year at New London, Conn., have returned to Annapolis and are at Carvel Hall. Mrs. Hibbs, of New London, Conn., daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, is visiting them. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Ensign Johnson, U.S.N., who spent some weeks at Old Point Comfort, has returned to Annapolis with her mother, Mrs. B. F. Tilley.

CHANGES IN INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH.

During the summer term at the Naval Academy there have been several changes in the work of the Fourth Class carried on by the English Department. At the beginning of the term the instructors held personal conferences with the midshipmen and courses of reading of three hundred pages a month were laid out. A new collection of 275 volumes was placed in the

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

reading room of Bancroft Hall and members of the Fourth Class were required to spend two afternoon periods a week there. Midshipmen in small groups have also been shown the resources of the Academy Library and instructed how to find books on different subjects.

On Tuesday evenings informal lectures, discussions and debates on current events have been held, and on one other evening each week lectures on literary subjects have been delivered by the instructors. Among the subjects have been Mark Twain, Dickens, Bret Harte, Kipling, Irving, Stevenson, the reading of poetry, and romantic literature. Several evenings have been devoted to moving picture exhibitions of famous books, including Julius Caesar, The Lady of the Lake, Vanity Fair, Pickwick Papers, David Copperfield and The Three Musketeers.

With the beginning of the academic work on Oct. 1 a new course of study will be inaugurated by the English Department. It will effect a better correlation of grammar, literature, composition and history, and result in greater economy of time. Work in grammar and composition and the reading of Poe's tales, Hale's "Man Without a Country" and Shakespeare's "Henry IV." will occupy the greater part of the first half of the Fourth Class year. During the second half Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" and several selected essays are read, and a month is devoted to the study of European history of the nineteenth century—the period with which midshipmen were found on investigation to be least familiar.

The second and third years of the course are devoted to naval history, constitutional law and English literature. During the second year a short course is given in famous naval battles from Salamis to Tsushima, United States naval history occupies a half year, and several months are devoted to the Constitution of the United States—the last two being studied from textbooks prepared by instructors in the department. The third year consists of reading and discussing important essays and some of Shakespeare's plays. The essayists include Carlyle, Stevenson, Huxley, William James, Royce and Cardinal Newman. Midshipmen of the graduating class also have opportunities for after-dinner speaking and the discussion of current events under the supervision of English instructors.

Comdr. C. F. Preston is the present head of the department, and his assistants include Lieuts. W. F. Jacobs and C. C. Gill, Prof. W. O. Stevens and Instrs. C. S. Alden, H. J. Fenton, H. C. Washburn, W. B. Norris, E. F. Krafft, C. H. Foster, A. F. Westcott and T. H. Wade.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 30, 1914.

Several notable parties were given during the week and it seems as though the season has fairly begun. The weather has been dry and cold, with frosty nights, which make us think of winter. There are many guests at the post and it was in honor of Mrs. William S. Scott, mother of Mrs. Catts, and for a number of ladies visiting that Mrs. Wilcox gave her pretty bridge party of four tables on Friday afternoon. The ladies playing included Mesdames Scott, Gordon, Buck, Reilly, Wirt Robinson, James Lee Robinson, Walker, Stearns, sr., Hammond, Charles Daly, Bartlett, Eidell, Strong, Richardson, Cunningham, sr., and Allison. Mesdames Logan, Osborne, sr., and Catts joined the players for tea. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Thomas, of Washington, were guests of their niece, Mrs. O'Hara, during the week. The Misses Rebecca Ord and Mary Mercer Ord are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory. Miss Majorie Aleshire is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer. On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer entertained at dinner for their guest and for Lieut. and Mrs. Crissy, Lieutenants Aleshire, Solberg and Kallech.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. T. MacMillan entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. William S. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Walker and Captain Lindsey. Miss Louise Lynah is spending a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Butler. Miss Alice Battey, of Savannah, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Meade Wildrick, before entering as a pupil at St. Mary's School at Peekskill. Miss Lorraine Sichel is the guest of Miss Eleanor Vidmer.

Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, and his daughter, Miss Josephine McClellan, of San Diego, Cal., spent a few days at the hotel recently. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. MacMillan entertained with a tea at the club for Miss McClellan, the guests including the young ladies and bachelor officers. Tea was poured by Mrs. Catts and Miss Townsley served punch. Mrs. McBroom, wife of Capt. Walter F. McBroom, 28th Inf., was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Schuler. Col. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong were guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley on Friday and Saturday. On Friday evening Col. and Mrs. Townsley, guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong. Mrs. Miner gave a pretty bridge party of three tables on Thursday afternoon for her mother, Mrs. Allison. Other ladies present were Mesdames Gordon, Wilcox, Watson, Avery, Stearns, sr., Butler, MacMillan, Drysdale, Gallagher, Thummel and Hobbs. Additional guests for tea were Mesdames E. W. Wildrick, Cunningham, Cunningham, sr., Gregory and Householder.

Gen. and Mrs. Tully McCrea have returned to the post, the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Tschapat. Major and Mrs. Youngberg were here recently. Mrs. Youngberg the guest of Col. and Mrs. Stuart for a day and Major Youngberg, spending several days with Captain Alexander. Mrs. Moriwether L. Walker and little daughter, Cary, have arrived to join Colonel Walker. Mrs. Dew and her sister, Mrs. Baird, have returned from a visit at Fort Slocum as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Williams. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Williams and Miss Mowry, of Texas, who spent the week-end here. Miss Mary Hawes, of Lake Mahopac, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer entertained at dinner Monday for their house guest Miss Aleshire, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon. Mrs. Butler entertained on Friday with a large and beautifully appointed tea for Mrs. Drysdale, of the new detail. The party was given on the club porch, decorated attractively with autumn leaves, and most of the ladies of the post were present. Mrs. Avery, Mrs. E. W. Wildrick and Mrs. Gallagher served refreshments. Lieut. and Mrs. Dew's guests at supper Saturday were Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Williams, Miss Mowry, Lieutenants Selleck, Crawford and Bradford. Mrs. Householder entertained with a small tea on Monday at the club for Mrs. James Lee Robinson, guest of Mrs. Henderson.

Gordon Catts, jr., the small son of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts,

was baptized by Chaplain Silver on Sunday morning at the Cadet Chapel, the sponsors being Miss Hastings, Lieutenant Catts's uncle, Colonel Caffey, of Washington, and Lieutenant White. Mrs. Townsley had several ladies in for tea on Sunday to meet Mrs. Barrett. Among those there were Mrs. Best and Miss Mary Best, who are staying at the Villa, Highland Falls; Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Householder. At a cadet hop given on Saturday Mrs. Watson received with Cadet Strong; the dance was well attended, a number of girls having come up for the occasion. It is now planned to have the dancants after each football game, the lower hall at Cullum being used for the purpose.

Among recent visitors at the post were Mrs. Clous, widow of General Clous, a former professor at the U.S. Military Academy, and Col. Samuel E. Tillman, U.S.A., retired, who was professor of chemistry until his retirement a few years ago. Mrs. Clous was the guest of Colonel Echols and his mother. Col. Morton F. Smith, Commandant of Cadets, has gone to the Mayo Brothers hospital, at Rochester, Minn., for treatment. Capt. and Mrs. Downing have returned from a short wedding trip and are in their quarters at the south end of the post.

Colonel Wilcox, Captain Koehler and Lieutenant Meyer went to Washington on Monday on business connected with the Army Athletic Council. Several Navy midshipmen on leave were among the visitors at the post on Saturday and Sunday.

About 300 excursionists who had attended the Deep Waterways Convention at New York came up on the steamer Berkshire on Thursday, other members of the party coming aboard the torpedo destroyer MacDougal, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer; Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, and party were aboard the Dolphin; Congressmen Moore and Platt were among the visitors. The excursionists were escorted around the post by a number of officers and the motor-car of the Superintendent was placed at their disposal.

Recent lectures have been given to the cadets in the hygiene class, officers of the post having been invited to attend. Dr. Abbott, of Philadelphia, lectured on Friday and Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., gave a lecture on Monday on "Sanitary Lessons of the Russo-Japanese War."

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Sept. 21, 1914.

Three more companies of Coast Artillery arrived for duty on the Isthmus on Thursday on the U.S. Army transport Kilpatrick. They are the 45th, from Fort Du Pont, with Capt. C. E. T. Lull, Lieuts. M. S. Keene and B. S. Du Bois; the 21st, from Baltimore, with Capt. W. H. Carpenter, Lieuts. R. R. Nix and Austin McDonnell; and the 141st, with Capt. R. M. Dunn, Lieuts. R. C. Eddy and H. A. Bagg. The 21st Company has been assigned to Toro Point. The other two companies are, for the present, quartered at Empire until such time as quarters are available for them at the Pacific Coast Defenses. In addition to the officers named, Major J. B. Mitchell, who will have command of the Pacific Coast Defenses of the Panama Canal, arrived on the same boat. The Kilpatrick sailed on Saturday from Cristobal for Vera Cruz, to assist in returning the troops from there to the States.

The 1st Battalion, 10th Inf., relieved the 3d Battalion on lock guard duty on Tuesday. Co. C, with Captain Reed and Lieutenant Marshall, and Co. D, with Lieutenants White and Little, relieved Co. I, with Captain Rogers and Lieutenant Malony, and Co. L, with Capt. W. C. Jones and Lieutenant Alderdice, at Gatun; Co. M, with Captain Taylor and Lieutenant Eichelberger, on duty at Miraflores, was relieved by Co. A, with Lieutenants Jervey and Gruber; Co. B, with Captain Eskridge and Lieutenant Fitzmaurice, relieved Co. K, with Captain Merrill and Lieutenant Sibert, at Pedro Miguel.

The quartermaster has had men at work this week making repairs and improvements on the Lodge Hall, which is being used for the garrison school for officers and post school for enlisted men, as well as for court-martial sessions, and post hops. The greatest improvement is the screening of the windows and of the veranda.

Mrs. Collins and her two daughters, Katharine and Mary Elizabeth, spent the week at Taboga Island, a small but delightful spot in the Pacific Ocean a short distance from Panama. They returned Saturday after having enjoyed sun bathing, boating and numerous visits to the quaint old native village on the island. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings and Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers pooled their visible supplies and had a very enjoyable supper at the home of the latter. Mrs. Eichelberger, the eldest of her husband, Lieutenant Eichelberger, for dinner on Sunday at the Miraflores camp.

Mrs. Eichelberger was the guest of Mrs. Conger, of Panama City, for luncheon on Monday. On Monday evening Major and Mrs. Settle were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for auction bridge. Mrs. Taylor entertained at luncheon on Tuesday, followed by auction bridge, the guests being Mrs. Dismukes and Miss Wilson, of Colon, Mrs. Walker, of Corozal, and Mesdames Blauvelt, Settle, Gowen, Ingram, Coleman, Merrill, Pariseau, Cron, Marshall, Carrithers and Gray, of Camp Otis. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett on Tuesday. A lunch party, composed of Minister Price, of Panama City, and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. Cummings, Miss Beuret and Billy Cummings, spent Tuesday afternoon enjoying the surf bathing at Bella Vista. Misses Cotter and Page, of Ancon, were guests of Mrs. Lockett for luncheon on Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall. Auction bridge was enjoyed. Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for auction bridge on Wednesday.

Mrs. Marshall sailed on Thursday for New York via Kingston, Jamaica, en route for her home in Watervliet, N.Y. She will spend a day at Kingston. Lieutenant Marshall saw her off and later reported at Gatun for duty with Co. C. Lieut. and Mrs. Malony were the guests of honor at a delightful dinner given on Thursday by Capt. and Mrs. Ingram. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, Lieutenants Kutz and Patch.

On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Gray entertained at dinner for Minister Price and Secretary Cresson, of Panama, and Capt. and Mrs. Erskridge, Miss Beuret and Lieutenants Beuret and Wilbur, of Camp Otis. A concert by the 10th Infantry band was enjoyed during the dinner. Mrs. Ingram was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Whitlock at a colon for luncheon on Friday. Captain Whitlock, who has been in charge of the Panama Railroad Commissary Department, has been relieved and joins his regiment in the States. Captain Whitlock's mother is very ill and it is doubtful if his family will be able to sail with him on Tuesday, as planned. Mrs. Ingram returned to Colon on Saturday and will assist them in packing and in caring for the sick mother. Capt. W. H. Rose, C.E., accompanied by his family, sailed for the States on Thursday to spend a short leave. Captain Rose is the electrical engineer of the Panama Canal and has lately moved from Gatun to Balboa.

Mr. Raguzzi and Mr. Cresson, of Panama City, the Misses Hartman, daughters of the American Minister to Ecuador, who are on their way to Quito to join their parents, and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Captain Ingram, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieut. and Mrs. Beuret and Lieut. and Mrs. Gray were guests of the Hon. W. J. Price, American Minister to the Republic of Panama, at a beach party at Bella Vista Beach on Saturday afternoon, followed by a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel. Lieutenant Fitzmaurice entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, of Camp Otis, and Miss Thacker, of Balboa, at a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel, Ancon, on Saturday.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 26, 1914.

Lieut. D. B. Netherwood, Sig. Corps, attached to the aviation camp on North Island, had another narrow escape from death on Thursday when he came in contact with the whirling propeller on an aeroplane at the aerodrome. He was supervising the testing of the propeller at the time and unconsciously came within its range while he looked out upon the field. His left hand was badly lacerated, the wrist dislocated and the side of his face badly bruised. After receiving first-aid treatment at the camp he was able to be brought across the bay to his apartments. This was the third escape he had

THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD.

Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu, Hawaii

Commercial—Savings

United States Depository for Postal Savings Funds Banking by Mail

NEW YORK SHOPPING

MISS JULIA WHITNEY A. DEMAREST

General Shopping—No Charge—Terms Cash

Prices Submitted—Bank Reference

189 Claremont Ave. New York City

THOMAS A. WITHERSPOON, M.S.

Patents Graduate U. S. Naval Academy
Attorney-at-Law—Solicitor of Patents—Formerly Principal Examiner ORDINANCE DIVISION U. S. Patent Office
918 F STREET WASHINGTON, D.C.

experienced in a short time, the first being a fall in an aeroplane from a height of over fifty feet and the other a fall from a rapidly driven motor-cycle.

Early in October tests will be made at the North Island camp of the so-called automatic aviator invented by H. C. Macy, of Chicago, who claims that by the use of his mechanism it is possible to make an aeroplane fly successfully without the control of the pilot.

On Monday some of the officers of the U.S.S. San Diego entertained with a luncheon and dance on board. On Tuesday evening Lieuts. K. L. Hill and P. E. Johnson and Ensign Robert R. Thompson entertained on board with a dinner, followed by dancing. Those present included Misses Sarah Hunter, Leicester Sehon and Marguerite Muller, Mrs. H. L. Muller and Mrs. A. B. Baker. Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, wife of Lieutenant Commander Metcalf, has returned from her European trip and is now at the Doris apartments in Coronado. Miss Aida Doyle, of San Francisco, is the guest of Miss Sarah Hunter, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Joseph L. Hunter, of Fort Rosencrans. Surg. and Mrs. Clyde Bradley Camerer, U.S.N., from Mare Island are visiting in this city while the former is on leave.

Mrs. Alice Ives Hubbard, wife of Chaplain William F. Hubbard, U.S.A., retired, died at the family home, 1722 Morgan place, Hollywood, Cal., on Thursday, Sept. 24, 1914, aged seventy-one years. She had been a resident of California since 1891, and for the past year had been an invalid.

Brig. Gen. Anthony Wayne Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, celebrated his birthday on Wednesday by giving a dinner at the U.S. Grant Hotel to fellow-members of the local association of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. His guests included Major William R. Maize, Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired; Capt. Joseph H. Smith, Capt. David Goehenaue and Capt. George Puterbaugh, U.S.V.; Col. R. V. Dodge, N.G.C.; Rev. Richard D. Hollings, Ph.D., member of the local body; and Col. John P. Wiser and Major Louis R. Burgess, U.S.A., who were here from San Francisco on government business. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence M. Condon entertained eight guests at dinner at Hotel del Coronado Thursday. Gen. Francisco Vasquez, formerly governor of Lower California, arrived in this city on the U.S.S. Nero to-day and has taken rooms at the Hotel Brewster.

A new record for aeroplane endurance in America was established yesterday when Lieut. Joseph Carberry, U.S.A., accompanied by Oscar Brindley, remained in actual flight for four hours and nine minutes, during which time they flew to Los Angeles and back and then across the Mexican boundary and back to the hangars on North Island.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 27, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler entertained Thursday at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Getty; others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim. Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim entertained at a dinner at the Savoy, in Denver, Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Linderfelt. Mrs. Juennemann entertained the ladies of the post Friday afternoon; those present were Mesdames Nelson, Wyke, Graham, Felker, McGrath, Linderfelt and Miss Williamson. Wednesday Mrs. MacKay attended a bridge party in Denver, given by Mrs. Oscar Davison in honor of Miss Sweet, of San Francisco. Miss Williamson entertained Miss Jeannette Schmidt at luncheon, in Denver, Saturday.

On account of the death of his mother, Capt. J. B. H. Waring left for Washington, D.C., Thursday, on a ten-day leave. Mrs. MacKay attended a bridge-luncheon given by Mrs. Finley MacFarland, of Denver, on Friday. Mrs. True, of Schofield Barracks, H.T., is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Getty. Lieut. D. A. Robinson, 11th Cav., who has been in the hospital here for several months, goes to the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark. Miss Georgiana Getty, who is attending Miss Wolcott's school, came home to spend Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. De Baugh, of Denver, was the guest of Mrs. Herr Wednesday. Mr. A. Rowell left Sunday for Leadville; he will be gone a month.

Lieut. A. M. Thurston, of San Francisco, in charge of 150 recruits. Those attending the fashion show in Denver were Capt. and Mrs. Juennemann and Miss Williamson. Mesdames Wyke, Rowell, Graham, Linderfelt and the Misses Doris Wyke, Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt and May Rowell.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Sept. 27, 1914.

Col. Charles H. Barth joined the regiment on the 19th and the following day the club had an informal tea in his honor.

Capt. Frank J. Morrow has returned from a three months' leave spent in Maine with his family. Mrs. Morrow will not come down until later in the fall. Captain Fries, Lieutenants Gehman, Smith and Moore have all returned from leave. The resignation of Lieut. and Robert E. Patterson has been accepted and he will join his father in business in Baltimore. Mrs. Jess M. Holmes arrived in Texas City last Tuesday and is living at the Livingstone Hotel.

Capt. Walter T. Bates, detailed with the Colorado Militia, will leave for his new station this week. Lieut. L. L. Lambert has recently joined the regiment from West Point.

Mrs. C. E. Coates was hostess at a bridge party on Wednesday. An informal farewell dance was given for Capt. and Mrs. Stanley H. Ford by the regiment on Thursday night, to which the whole division was invited. Lieut. and Mrs. P. R. Manchester have returned from leave spent in New York.

BORDER PATROL NOTES.

Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 27, 1914.

Miss Susanne Rice, daughter of Major and Mrs. Rice, has returned North to resume her studies. Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson are visiting in San Francisco. Dr. Farrow, who accompanied Troop C, 3d F.A., on their march to Leon Springs, has returned here for duty. Lieut. L. D. Pepin was the dinner guest Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Capt. B. Taylor, who has been in the hospital in San Antonio, has taken four months' sick leave and returned to Fort Morgan to join his family, intending later to visit Boston and vicinity. Captain Foy left here recently to attend the riding school at Fort Riley. Mrs. Schwartzkopf, wife of the veterinary surgeon, is visiting in San Antonio.

During a severe wind storm last week the tents at the target range were blown down, causing quite a commotion, very early in the morning. The guard has again been placed on the international bridge and the ferry, having been discontinued when the embargo on arms was lifted.

A farewell bridge party was given Friday by Mrs. Wheeler

New Life Policy for Officers of the Army

NOTHING AS GOOD IN MANY YEARS

LOWEST RATES OBTAINABLE AND THE BROADEST CONTRACT

Straight life rates, but you do not pay forever. No War restrictions or residence restrictions. For information write or phone

CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.,
SPECIALIST ON INSURANCE FOR THE SERVICE

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY

Phone 3059 John

for Mrs. and Miss Carleton, wife and daughter of Col. Guy Carleton. Those playing were Mesdames Carleton, Wheeler, Reeves, Cullen and Cunningham, Misses Carleton and Seely. Colonel Carleton will leave here shortly for the Fort Riley school. Mrs. and Miss Carleton left Sunday for San Antonio. Mrs. Hawkins and family have also gone to San Antonio, where the children will go to school.

The Mexican Federal prisoners, who have been held here for the past sixteen months, were released Saturday and escorted across the bridge. They did not seem at all anxious to go, and rather reluctantly relinquished the protection of Uncle Sam. Although every effort has been made to rid the camp of mosquitoes, several bad cases of malaria are reported among the men.

A complete wireless apparatus has recently been installed here by Lieut. C. C. Culver.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 29, 1914.

The annual celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Yorktown, on the James, under the auspices of the Yorktown Historical Society of the United States. Some 900 soldiers and the band from Fort Monroe will be present; several men-of-war will be anchored in the James, their officers and men participating in the parade. The opening dance at the Country Club Saturday was particularly brilliant. Before the hop there were quite a number of small dinners given by the naval members to their friends. Among the dancers were Lieut. and Mrs. Archer M. R. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughan V. Woodward, Miss Dorothy Pickrell, Misses Susie and Mary Galt, Mr. Hugh Blair Galt, Ensigns Norfleet, Langworthy, Creighton, Jones, Keisker and Lieutenant Talbot. Ensign R. B. Hammes arrived last week on the U.S.S. South Carolina, from Mexico, and joined Mrs. Hammes, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nichols, at their home in the Aberdeen Apartment. An elaborate program for the entertainment of the men at the barracks has been made out for the entire winter, which includes lectures by prominent business men, educational stereopticon lectures, concerts by local talent, and the choir of the First Baptist Church of Norfolk.

Asst. Dental Surg. J. R. Barbour has reported for duty at the yard. Misses Annie and Mary Ware Galt, who have been guests of Pay Dir. William W. Galt and Mrs. Galt, at their home, Westover avenue, have returned to their home in Williamsburg, Va. Mrs. William F. Halsey left to-day for Newport, R.I., to join Lieutenant Halsey, attached to the U.S.S. Jarvis. Miss Littell will return to Washington later, together with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Littell, who have recently returned from the Philippines, where Colonel Littell has been on duty. Mrs. Basil Manly has returned to her apartment in the Botetourt from North Hatley, Canada, where she has been spending the summer. Miss Margaret Grandy, who has been attending a house party at Bass Rocks, Mass., has left for Newport, R.I., where she will spend several weeks with her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey. Surg. H. O. Shiffert and wife gave a dinner Wednesday for Admiral and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Usher. Pink Killarney roses and yellow shaded lights charmingly decorated. Covers were laid for Admiral and Mrs. Usher, Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Lackey, Civil Engr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox and Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry. Miss Catherine Seales, of New Orleans, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Seales on the Franklin. Lieut. Elmer D. Langworthy left last week to spend a month with relatives in Michigan. Lieut. John J. London left last week for a month's leave.

Mrs. E. H. Tennant had a bridge party at her home, Westover avenue, Friday for her guests, Mrs. Frey, of Washington, and Miss Catherine Seales, of New Orleans, La. Prizes, dainty lingerie caps, were won by Mesdames Frey, Maxfield, Spear and Seales. Wednesday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Travis Lamb, Fairfax avenue, Ghent, Miss Lucy W. Lamb was married to Lieut. Monroe Kelly, U.S.N. Mrs. Rufus Parks, who has been spending the summer in Europe, sailed for America last Thursday and is expected here the latter part of the week. Many friends regret the departure in the near future of Ensign and Mrs. Frank Edward Preston Usher for Newport, R.I., where Ensign Usher has been ordered for duty. Friends are glad to know Lieut. Robert P. Peirce, U.S.M.C., who has been quite ill at the naval hospital, is recovering. Lieut. Robert Perkins, who has been the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Perkins at their home, York and Dunmore streets, for several weeks, has left for his new duty at Port Moultrie, S.C. At noon Friday Admiral Usher took leave of the officers of the station at his office. Admiral and Mrs. Usher left the yard for New York in the afternoon, where he has been assigned to command of the New York Yard.

Mrs. Attila Cox, who has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Civil Engr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox, left last week for her home in Louisville, Ky.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Sept. 26, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle were honor guests at a dinner given by Lieut. A. A. Garcelon, aid on the Admiral's staff, on board the flagship Colorado, Friday. The wardroom was elaborately decorated with flags and greens and the dinner table with pink gladioli. The fleet's band played on the quarterdeck. Other guests were Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Mrs. Leavel, of Boston, Mass., Miss Anice Dennis, of New York, Paymr. and Mrs. E. H. Tricou, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Paymr. Grey Skipwith, Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Bulmer and Lieut. E. R. Shipp. Miss Cleona Brooks, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. D. Almy and Lieutenant Almy for several months, leaves on the steamship Congress next Tuesday for her home in Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Logan, wife of Ensign J. A. Logan, who left on the submarine boats last Tuesday, will join Miss Brooks for the trip South. Mrs. Logan is the guest of Mrs. Nelson Hibbs. Miss Anice Dennis, of Boston, and Mrs. Leavel, of New York, are spending the week in Bremerton, guests of the latter's brother, Lieut. A. A. Garcelon, and Mrs. Garcelon.

Miss Pauline Turner was hostess at a luncheon and an informal musicale on Thursday for Mrs. L. H. Jennings, Mrs. Philip Dodge Jennings, Mrs. J. E. Patrick, Mrs. George Coover and Mrs. Charles Kearny, of Seattle. Miss Turner and Mrs. Patrick gave an informal program of songs, with numbers from Victor Herbert's opera, "Natoma," which they will give next week at a meeting of the Century Club, in Seattle, and from Miss Turner's own opera. Ladies from the yard invited included Mrs. R. M. Doyle, Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Mrs. H. F. Hull and Mrs. J. C. Fegan. Surg. and Mrs. C. B. Munger left for Mare Island last week. In honor of Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Mrs. Harriet Brown entertained

at a supper last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Walter O. Haines, who have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, left Sunday for their home in Portland, Ore. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady entertain at dinner this evening, with Constr. and Mrs. Yates as honor guests; also Miss Cleona Brooks, of Los Angeles, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mr. Brooks and Lieut. A. K. Atkins. Lieut. C. M. James left Tuesday for duty at the Naval Academy. Mrs. James and small son may accompany Constr. and Mrs. Yates, who leave Oct. 5 for the East.

On the bowling alley Wednesday evening were Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou, Lieut. and Mrs. Almy, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Miss Brooks, Mr. Louis Brooks, Lieutenant Hannigan, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Surg. and Mrs. W. S. Hoem, Mrs. Bradshaw and Mrs. Harriet Brown. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis entertained at luncheon on board the cruiser Milwaukee Tuesday in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Mrs. Ellis, Paymaster Ewald, Lieutenants Atkins and Kirkman.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Ensign E. A. Hall, arrived to join her husband, who is attached to the cruiser South Dakota. She is the guest of Ensign and Mrs. Paul Bates. Naval Constr. Stuart Smith returned Sunday from a month's visit to his old home in Washington, D.C. Capt. W. W. Gilmer, detached from command of the South Dakota, took command of the cruiser Colorado Friday. Mr. Bertram Waddington, of Chowchilla, Cal., was a week-end guest of his brother, Lieut. H. A. Waddington.

Surg. and Mrs. Heen entertained at a Dutch supper Wednesday for Mrs. Harriet Brown, Paymr. E. R. Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson. Mrs. Frederick N. Freeman arrived Sunday from Coronado, Cal., to join her husband, Commander Freeman, who is now in command of the South Dakota. Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. McCain entertained at dinner Saturday in honor of Constr. and Mrs. Yates.

The officers of the yard have arranged for a series of hops, the first next Tuesday evening, as a farewell to Constr. and Mrs. Yates. Constr. and Mrs. Yates were dinner guests Sunday of Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins on Wednesday of Constr. and Mrs. Fisher, Monday of Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. James, and on Thursday of Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Dreemel. Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis entertained at luncheon on board the Milwaukee Tuesday in honor of Miss Wilma Baker and a party of Seattle friends and Mrs. Ellis. Lieut. A. A. Garcelon entertained at luncheon on board the Colorado Wednesday in honor of his guests, Mrs. Leavel and Miss Dennis; Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, Mrs. Garcelon, Lieutenants Lee and Faus. The band played during luncheon, after which the party enjoyed a launch ride.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram was joined this week by Mrs. Pegram and little daughter, from Denver, Colo. Mrs. E. S. Lewerenz, widow of Civil Engr. Alfred C. Lewerenz, former civil engineer at the yard, writes from Long Beach, Cal., that she has purchased a cottage there, and with Mr. F. Lewerenz, Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, will make their home there. Miss Lewerenz is a teacher in a polytechnic school at Long Beach. Mrs. Nelson Hibbs entertained informally at a chafing-dish party Wednesday for Mrs. J. A. Logan, Miss Brooks, Mr. Brooks and Lieutenant Gresham.

The Navy Yard Golf Club will entertain the Seattle Country Club this afternoon and the Navy men hope to regain their laurels lost to Seattle on the links at Bainbridge Island on Sept. 5. P.A. Surg. C. B. Munger won the cup which was contested for by the men's team for the summer play of eleven weeks.

The gunboat Vieckburg went to Seattle Monday and was turned over to the Seattle branch of the State Naval Militia. Chief Btsn. F. R. Hazzard is in command. The Vieckburg will relieve the Concord, which will come to the yard and later will be towed to Astoria, Ore., to be used by the Government as a quarantine ship. The submarines H-1, H-2 and H-3, with their parent ship, the monitor Cheyenne, left for Bellingham Bay for a week's standardization tests over a measured course. They will then spend a week at Port Townsend and Vancouver, B.C., and leave Oct. 5 for San Francisco.

The cruiser South Dakota, which arrived here last week and joined the reserve fleet, was last Wednesday, through pressure brought by Mare Island friends, ordered into commission again and leaves next Monday for that station. Every effort has been made by friends of the local yard to keep the ship here, but resulted in a failure. The going of the submarines has left the yard very short of work and large numbers of men have been laid off, while Mare Island is crowded to the limit with work. The cruiser St. Louis, whose home yard is Puget Sound, has been repaired at the southern yard, which the people here feel is only a fair exchange for the South Dakota, whose six weeks' repairs would have brought relief until the return of the Albany from Mexican waters.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Boston Navy Yard, Mass.

Miss Jean Baxter has returned to her home in Washington after spending a six weeks' visit with her brother, Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., and his family at the Boston Navy Yard.

Mrs. F. G. Coburn, wife of Naval Constr. F. S. Coburn, was hostess at a delightful informal dance at her home in West Newton on Monday, Sept. 29. Among those present from the Boston Navy Yard were Lieut. W. K. Kilpatrick and Miss Kilpatrick, the Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. L. Brand, Ensigns and Mrs. E. M. Pace. Several officers from the ships were there and a number of her Boston friends.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BRYDEN.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 14, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. William Bryden, 5th F.A., a daughter, Ellen.

ELLIOTT.—Born at Fort Logan, Colo., Sept. 19, 1914, to Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, Cav., and Mrs. Elliott a daughter, Margaret Morton.

FLOYD.—Born to Ord. Sergt. and Mrs. John M. Floyd, Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 28, 1914, a son, William Thomas.

KIMMEL.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 29, 1914, to Lieut. H. E. Kimmel, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kimmel a son.

LYSTER.—Born, a son, Theodore Charles Lyster, jr., to the wife of Major T. C. Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Sept. 20, 1914, at Fort Monroe, Va.

MCALLISTER.—Born at Washington, D.C., Sept. 20, 1914, to Engr.-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. McAllister a son.

MCCAUGHEY.—Born at Newark, N.J., Sept. 5, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. William J. McCaughey, U.S.A., a daughter, Frances Elizabeth McCaughey.

McCULLOCH.—Born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1914,

to Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. McCulloch, M.C., a son, Robert Bruce McCulloch.

MELHORN.—Born at San Diego, Cal., Sept. 15, 1914, to P.A. Surg. K. C. Melhorn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Melhorn a daughter, Elsa Ruth Melhorn.

WALKER.—Born at Washington, D.C., to Lieut. Comdr. Hugh McL. Walker, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Walker a daughter, Elizabeth Knowlton.

MARRIED.

BAUGHER—HOLLYDAY.—At Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1914, Mr. Cyril Wilson Baugher and Miss Minnie Hollyday, sister of Mrs. Cardwell, wife of Capt. Samuel C. Cardwell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

CAIN—ELY.—At Jamestown, R.I., Sept. 26, 1914, Lieut. David Edward Cain, 3d U.S. Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Grace Ely.

KELLY—LAMB.—At Norfolk, Va., Sept. —, 1914, Lieut. Monroe Kelly, U.S.N., and Miss Lucy W. Lamb.

KILBURN—PULLMAN.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, 1914, Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Pullman, daughter of Colonel Pullman.

KING—EDMUNDS.—At Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Sept. 19, 1914, Capt. Albert King, 1st Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Piercy Edmunds, sister of Lieut. Kinzie Bates Edmunds, 12th U.S. Cav., and daughter of the late Major and Mrs. Frank H. Edmunds, U.S.A.

LUBY—GONZALEZ.—At New York city, Sept. 29, 1914, Comdr. John M. Luby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gertrude Gonzalez.

MECREDY—HIBBETT.—At Farmville, Va., Sept. 29, 1914, Mr. H. Edwards Mcreddy and Miss Alice Coke Hibbett, daughter of Med. Dir. Charles T. Hibbett, U.S.N., retired.

NULSEN—LONG.—At San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 15, 1914, Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen, 16th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marion Long.

SHORES—SMITH.—At New York, Sept. 26, 1914, Mr. Robert James Shores and Miss Marie Lowe Smith, daughter of the late Rear Admiral David Smith, U.S.N.

DIED.

BRUEGGE.—Died at Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 4, 1914, Mrs. Mary Abbey Bruegge, mother of Mrs. Manning, wife of Lieut. James J. Manning, U.S.N.

BUNKER.—Died at St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14, 1914, Mr. Charles S. Bunker, father of Capt. C. G. Bunker, Coast Art. Corps, and C. M. Bunker, 1st Field Art., U.S.A.

DRULEY.—Died at Arkansas City, Kas., Sept. 20, 1914, Mrs. Susan A. Druley, widow of the late Mr. Richard S. Druley, only sister of Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A., retired.

FOSDICK.—Died at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 30, 1914, Margaret Meldrum Fosdick (Mrs. William Henry Fosdick), mother of Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, wife of Lieutenant Riggs, U.S.A., and Mrs. Frank O. Whitlock, wife of Captain Whitlock, U.S.A.

HUBBARD.—Died at Hollywood, Cal., Sept. 24, 1914, Mrs. Alice Ives Hubbard, wife of Chaplain William F. Hubbard, U.S.A., aged seventy-one years.

MCALLISTER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, 1914, infant son of Engr.-in-Chief C. A. McAllister, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. McAllister.

MCISAAC.—Died at Washington, D.C., Sept. 21, 1914, Miss Isabelle McIsaac, chief nurse of the Army Nurse Corps.

MOSES.—Died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 26, 1914, Col. Franklin J. Moses, U.S.M.C., from pneumonia.

PLUNKETT.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1914, P.A. Engr. Michael H. Plunkett, U.S.N., retired.

REDGRAVE.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19, 1914, Mrs. Hannah A. Redgrave, widow of Dr. Thomas J. Redgrave, surgeon in Union Army during Civil War, and mother of Comdr. De Witt C. Redgrave, U.S.N., retired.

SILVEY.—Died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Richard K. Piez, Oswego, N.Y., suddenly, Sept. 17, 1914, Isabella Heileman Silvey, widow of the late Major William Silvey, 5th Art., U.S.A. Interment at West Point Military Academy.

SMEDBERG.—Died at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Sept. 25, 1914, Converse Chaffin Smedberg, beloved son of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Smedberg, jr., 2d Cav., aged ten years and nine months.

WATKINS.—Died at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, T.H., Sept. 26, 1914, Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d U.S. Inf.

WINSLOW.—Died at Florence, Italy, Sept. 24, 1914, Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, N.G.N.Y.

The organization of the Headquarters Detachment, Division N.G.N.Y., under Capt. Edward Olmsted, is progressing. It is the intention to have the detachment a model, as regards personnel and equipment, for the entire division, to be composed of men selected for their superior physique and records in their organizations, since their duties as escort, messengers, etc., call for special qualifications.

In the Cavalry contingent there will be required a saddler, farrier and horseshoer, and in the Infantry detail two cooks. All of these should be men with experience in their special duties.

The status of the twenty-two Cavalry and eleven Infantry non-commissioned officers and privates who will constitute the detachment is that of permanent details from their respective commands, each man thus detailed being an additional number in his grade, to the complement of his troop or company. Applications for detail to the detachment should be made to Capt. Edward Olmsted, aid, Division Headquarters, Municipal Building, New York city.

The opening of the indoor drill season in the 7th, 69th and 71st Regiments, N.G.N.Y., with battalion drills, as announced in orders by the C.O. of those commands, copies of which we have received, will, it is believed, prove a distinct advantage. Only three nights per week will be taken up in drill, instead of company drills six nights a week. The instruction can be much better supervised in drilling by battalion and better uniformity secured. More time will also be available for other work, if necessary. The scheme should prove a better incentive to men to be present and will add to the interest.

Col. William G. Bates of the 71st New York, directs drills to be resumed on Oct. 5 by battalion. The 1st, under Major A. E. Wells, will drill Tuesday nights; the 2d Battalion, under Major J. M. Hutchinson, will drill Mondays, and the 3d Battalion, under Major W. S. Beckman, will drill Wednesday nights. The schedule of drills for the winter will be under the direction of the Instruction Board of the regiment, and the companies will be drilled in such parts of the drill book or in such other work as may be arranged from time to time by the Instruction Board. Lieut. J. M. Juch has resigned on account of business.

Major General Dougherty, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in recent orders says: "Pending the issuance of general orders from these headquarters, covering an instruction course for the army season of 1914-1915, the attention of all officers is called to Cir. 3, War D., Office of the Chief of Staff, Division of Militia Affairs, Washington, Feb. 26, 1914. Officers are directed to give this publication their thought and study, as it covers a complete guide for the theoretical and practical instruction of the Organized Militia. Commanding officers will, beginning Oct. 1, 1914, until further orders, utilize the theory of instruction in their commands as outlined in Cir. 3 above referred to. Same was issued from The Adjutant General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., with memorandum under date of July 2, 1914."

In directing the resumption of indoor drills in the 69th, which will be by battalion, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, Col. Louis D. Conley says: "The drill season will be divided into periods of four weeks each. For the first period commencing with the first drill of the season, drills will be devoted to 'squad instruction,' and

will include the following: (a) School of the squad; (b) tent pitching; (c) rolling of blanket rolls or making packs; (d) bugle, whistle and flag signals; (e) care of the rifle; (f) sighting drills; (g) position and aiming drills; (h) gallery practice; (i) deflection and elevation correction drills; (j) personal hygiene and first aid; (k) bayonet exercise and bayonet combat; (l) duties of non-commissioned officers and privates on interior guards. Subjects for subsequent periods will be announced in later orders. The plan of instruction for the recruit class will be as follows: (a) Military courtesy and soldierly bearing; (b) personal hygiene and first aid; (c) mechanism, nomenclature, and care of rifle; (d) school of the soldier; (e) school of the squad." First Sergt. Lewis B. Rice, of Co. B, has been elected second lieutenant.

Co. L, 9th Inf., Mass. V.M., of Natick, won the state trophy and first division leadership in the annual rifle competition of the 9th Regiment at the Bay State range, Sept. 24, with the score of 1,365. The leader in the second division was Co. E, of Boston, whose score was 1,037. The competition was sharp between Co. G, of Worcester, 1,284, Co. I, of Boston, 1,223, and Co. D, of Boston, 1,202. Sergeant Moran, Co. M, Lowell, was high individual, with 163, and gets the N.R.A. medal. Other individual winners were Sergeant McGlone, Co. L, Natick, 160, first; Corporal Daly, Co. A, Boston, 155, second; Sergeant Shortall, Co. I, Boston, 155, third; Private Kelly, Co. L, Natick, 155, fourth; Sergeant Tobin, Co. M, Lowell, 152, fifth. The regiment shot for a total of 12,671 points. The conditions were excellent.

Plans of the Athletic Association of the National Guard of the District of Columbia have just been prepared for the ensuing season, and they include classes in wrestling, boxing and fencing, as well as the gymnastic classes, and the circular announcing the plans calls attention to the fact that efforts will be made to organize a basketball league. The board of control of the association is composed of the following officers: Major E. H. Neumeyer, president; Major C. E. Edwards, Capt. John E. Brooks, Capt. F. Lockhead, 1st Lieut. F. B. Schlosser, 1st Lieut. C. E. Smithson, recorder; Prof. Joseph Horan, physical director; Major C. E. Edwards, manager. An amateur wrestling and boxing tournament will be held in February, 1915, and indoor meet March, 1915.

First Lieut. H. W. Congdon, of Co. A, 23d N.Y., has been nominated for captain, vice Capt. Clifford F. Lamont, resigned.

The general court martial appointed for the trial of Pvt. Charles Maryon, of the 47th N.Y., and of which Col. Charles I. De Boeise, 1st Regt., Cav., was president, and Major Almet Reed Latson, 2d Brigade, was judge advocate, has finished its work.

Adjut. Gen. Charles H. Cole, of Massachusetts, announces that Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Inf., U.S.A., having reported, is assigned as senior inspector-instructor of infantry of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in place of Major John W. Heavey, Inf., relieved. General Cole also directs that commanders of organizations and companies armed with the rifle will hereafter include bayonet exercise by company in armory instruction. An extract from the 1913 report on the Militia of this state from the Division of Militia Affairs reads as follows: "This form of instruction is so important in its effect in developing morale in connection with the hand-to-hand combat that special efforts should be made to see that it is properly carried on in all organizations."

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass., will start on its annual fall pilgrimage Oct. 3, visiting the field of Gettysburg and Philadelphia. The command will assemble at the armory, Faneuil Hall, at three o'clock, Oct. 3, in full dress uniform, and under command of Capt. James D. Coady and headed by the 8th Infantry band, will march to the South Station, where a special train will be taken for Fall River, thence to New York by steamer. On arriving at New York Oct. 4 the command will take a special train to Gettysburg, with a stop for lunch at the Broad street station, Philadelphia. Monday morning, Oct. 5, the company will visit the scene of the first day's fight and in the afternoon the second and third day's fight. Patriotic exercises are contemplated at the monument of the 3d Massachusetts Battery, in honor of their past commander, Gen. A. P. Martin, who commanded the battery in the fight. Tuesday, Oct. 6, the company will leave Gettysburg after breakfast, reaching Philadelphia at noon. There the company will be met by the State Fencibles and Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and its mounted patrol and escorted to the Adelphi Hotel, its headquarters. The annual banquet will be served that evening. Wednesday, Oct. 7, the Fencibles and Shriners will visit in automobiles Fairmount Park and lunch at the Country Club. In the evening members of the company who are Shriners will be the guests at a special ceremonial at Masonic Temple. Members who are not Shriners will be entertained at a smoke talk at the armory of the State Fencibles. Later in the evening the two bodies will come together at Masonic Temple for a midnight entertainment. Thursday morning, Oct. 8, the company will leave for home in time to get the Fall River steamer from New York, arriving in Boston Friday morning, Oct. 9.

Co. A, 6th Inf., Mass. V.M., has elected Lieutenant Connolly captain, 2d Lieutenant Rogers first lieutenant, and 1st Sergt. Edgar Hawkes second lieutenant. Captain Connolly enlisted in Co. A in May, 1898, at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He served through the war and has had continuous service since that time.

Color Sergeant Porterfield, 6th Inf., Sergeant Quigley, of Co. F, 6th Inf., Norristown, and Corp. R. A. Wood, of the 2d City Troop, Penn., with G. G. tied with scores of 142 out of a possible 150 at the first-class regimental shoot at the U.S. Government rifle range at Essington, Pa., Sept. 24. The trophy was won, however, by the 2d City Troop on a score of 553, against 521 by the 6th Infantry team.

Colonel Steele, 4th N.J., directs the resumption of company drills on Oct. 5. The course of instruction will comply with Circular 3, War D., Division of Militia Affairs, and G.O. 24, c.s., A.G.O. Sergt. Thomas Carroll, U.S.A., the sergeant-instructor attached to the regiment, will have charge of the recruit class.

The Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of New York, Major Charles Eliot Warren, will parade for small-arms firing at the state range, Peekskill, N.Y., Saturday, Oct. 17, 1914. Assemble at armory at 7:15 a.m. Special car will be attached to train No. 45, leaving Grand Central Terminal, Forty-second street, at 7:53 a.m. (Officers and men may report at the terminal.) Returning train will leave Peekskill at 4:38 p.m.

Rifle practice has been authorized by the Adjutant General of Colorado, and is being conducted throughout the Guard, with very satisfactory reports coming in from all organizations. From twenty-five to fifty men are shooting on the rifle range every Sunday, and quite a number go out whenever the opportunity offers. The orders for the annual state shoot, which will be held next month, will be issued from this office within a few days, and some radical changes will be found in the order covering the requirements that must be met this year. The order is issued in conformity with the order of the War Department.

Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th U.S. Inf., was ordered on Sept. 17 to proceed to the places hereinafter specified and on the dates named to inspect the machine-gun companies recently organized in the Massachusetts Militia for the purpose of determining whether such organizations are so constituted as to warrant the issue of machine-gun equipment by the Federal Government: Cambridge, Machine-gun Company, 8th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1914; Boston, Machine-gun Company, 9th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1914; Springfield, Machine-gun Company, 2d Infantry, Sept. 22, 1914; Lowell, Machine-gun Company, 6th Infantry, Sept. 23, 1914; Charlestown, Machine-gun Company, 5th Infantry, Sept. 24, 1914.

22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

The 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., has received some excellent remarks on its recent annual spring inspection made by Lieut. Col. E. Vance Lucas, Engineer officer of the division. In his official remarks Colonel Lucas says: "Military courtesy very good, formation prompt and soldierly, and discipline excellent. The deficiencies are very slight. General efficiency very good, adjustment of equipment good, handling and use of field equipment and manual at inspection very good, care and use of the rifle excellent, and the drill and personal field kit very good. The trenching tools are complete, the shoes good but not uniform. The annual account and return satisfactory, rifles and revolvers excellent, but need more rifles. The sixteen Buzzsaw cutters are excellent, and the sixteen field

Trousseau Booklet

Free on Request



Our "Trousseau Booklet" is a handsome little pamphlet, illustrated with pictures of beautiful Linens, Lingerie and other things suitable for the bride's outfit.

It includes also detail lists of complete and well balanced "Outfits" at various prices, ranging from \$100 to \$5,000.

These lists greatly simplify the purchaser's task and prevent the overlooking of important items.

The little booklet may be had free on request.

It covers Table Cloths and Napkins, Fancy Table Linens, Towels, Bed Linens and Bed Coverings, Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, Knit and Silk Undergarments as well as Hosiery and Neckwear.

Mail Orders Receive Our Prompt Attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

ranges are in good condition. The condition of the armory and the ordnance property excellent, except the canteens. "The improvement of the commissioned officers of the organization in initiative, in knowledge of Engineer drill, and in confidence in handling such work is noticeable. The books and records of the regiment are kept in a very satisfactory manner."

74TH N.Y.—COL. C. J. WOLF.

The rifle team of the 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo, which shot in the annual matches recently on the state range at Peekskill, certainly covered itself with glory. Its marksmen won three out of the four shooting matches it was entitled to compete for. It won the State, 4th Brigade and Adjutant General's Matches, and one of its marksmen stood fourth in the eighty-seven men shooting for the Governor's Cup.

Below we give the aggregate scores of each member of the team in the State Match, to which we briefly referred in our last issue:

Capt. D. J. Cadotte.....	237
Sergt. Charles L. Adkins.....	230
Sergt. C. A. Stone.....	229
Pvt. James Tostevin.....	228
Pvt. Albert Beck.....	227
Sergt. A. J. Fischer.....	227
Corpl. Elsassner, O.H.....	223
Sergt. F. W. Fisher.....	221
Major Arthur Kemp.....	220
Capt. A. L. Gillig.....	220
Q.M. Sergt. E. R. Alvord.....	220
Sergt. E. E. Cronk.....	218

Total.....2,703

In the State Match the team that gave the 74th men the most worry was the 7th Infantry team. This, however, was finally defeated by 30 points. The 71st team was defeated by 39 points, the 22d by 94, Squadron A by 113, and the 12th Infantry team by 190 points.

MICHIGAN.

The regimental team match for the shooting championship of the Michigan National Guard during the annual matches at the Detroit range, from Sept. 22 to 26, was won by the team from the 2d Infantry. The score of the team follows:

	Slow	Rapid	Total
Sergt. Ford Gillis.....	300	500	600
Capt. G. C. Bickle.....	41	34	36
Sergt. Roy Moyer.....	42	41	46
Sergt. C. H. Williams.....	46	38	47
Sergt. W. L. Cornell.....	45	39	41
Capt. Jesse Clark.....	45	42	48
Sergt. G. Brelsford.....	44	39	37
Sergt. J. J. Sobeski.....	43	44	46
2d Lieut. N. P. Geedey.....	43	42	45
Pvt. Ed. Lamphere.....	46	46	47
Cook Louis G. Brown.....	40	43	46
Pvt. Clarence Abersol.....	45	35	38
Sergt. Edwin F. Lantz.....	40	45	43
2d Lieut. R. L. Snow.....	47	43	45

Team total.....3,018

Other shooting contests at the annual rifle meet were won as follows:

Post skirmish match, teams of ten men, won by 2d Infantry; score, 1,048.

Evening Press match, 200, 300 and 500 yards, teams of four men, won by Co. D, 2d Inf.; score, 503.

Ellis trophy match, teams of four men, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, won by 1st Infantry; score, 362.

Wagner-Wimbleton cup match, 1,000 yards, Lieut. James H. Bruce, 1st Inf., winner.

Company championship match, teams of six men, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, won by Co. A, 3d Inf.; score, 1,282.

Veterans trophy match, teams of four men, 200, 300 and 500 yards, won by Co. G, 1st Inf.; score, 485.

Fordney trophy match, teams of four men, 200, 300 and 500 yards, won by Co. A, 3d Inf.; score, 510.

Chalmers pioneer match, teams of four men, 1,200 yards, won by 3d Infantry; score, 192.

The following were detailed as camp officers: Executive officer, Major M. J. Phillips, I.S.A.P., 1st Brigade; post adjutant, Capt. V. M. Dumas, 1st Inf.; post quartermaster, commissary and ordnance officer, Capt. Alma Lake, 1st Inf.; statistical officer, Capt. Leroy Pearson, 3d Inf.; assistant to post adjutant, Capt. O. H. Tower, Pay Dept.; executive officer for M.S.R.A. matches, Capt. William H. Conboy, adjutant, 3d Inf.; range officer for pistol and M.S.R.A. matches, Capt. R. P. Patterson, A.I.S.A.P., 3d Inf.; range officers, Capt. P. D. Foster, A.I.S.A.P., 1st Inf.; Capt. J. W. Clark, A.I.S.A.P., 2d Inf.; Capt. C. L. McCormick, and Capt. George C. Bickle, 2d Inf.

10TH N.Y.—COL. J. F. KLEIN.

A provisional company composed of the non-commissioned officers of Cos. A, B, C and D, 10th Inf., N.G.N.Y., constituting the 2d Battalion, was organized by Major Albert E. Denison, with permission of Col. John F. Klein, at Albany, N.Y., on Sept. 24. Capt. H. B. Anderson, Co. C, was assigned to the command of the company, assisted by Lieutenants Crosby, Coffey, Crump and Laraway. When the company was formed

by 1st Sergeant Clark, of Co. D, the senior of the sergeants, Major Denison, explained to the non-commissioned officers that the object of the organization was to prepare them in advance for the duties they would be called upon to perform the coming drill season.

He stated that heretofore they started in their work, after the summer lay-off, trusting to their memories as to whether they were correct in explaining the minor details. He declared that thoroughness would be the provisional company's motto, and that when the regular season opened up he expected to see the non-coms. start off with the vim and vigor so necessary to military success. The company is one of the first of its kind to be organized in the state, and Colonel Klein readily gave his consent for its formation. It is expected that it will do much toward promoting the efficiency of the Albany infantrymen.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. M. AND T. G.—The total number of deaths in battle of the Union Army during the Civil War, as stated in Heitman's Historical Register and Dictionary of the U.S. Army, was 67,058 killed, and 43,012 died of wounds received in battle, making a total loss from casualties of 110,070. There is no certainty as to the losses of the Confederates during the same time. In the U.S. War Department there are Confederate muster rolls which record the casualties of a considerable portion of the Confederate regiments for periods which average about two years. A tabulation of the losses thus recorded shows killed in action, 52,954; died of wounds, 21,570; total, 74,524. This would make a total for the two armies of 184,594. The Confederates are reported to have lost in the three days' battle of Gettysburg in killed and wounded 23,638, which is the largest loss recorded in any one battle of the Civil War. In the eight days' battle of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Grant's total loss was 26,302. If T. G. has a friend who offers to wager \$100 that the number killed in action in the Civil War is given in the Encyclopedia Britannica as in the neighborhood of 300,000, he had better close with him without delay. No such statement appears in the last edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, nor is it the fact.

H. F.—A man can be enlisted in the Navy who is not an American citizen, provided he has declared his intention to become a citizen.

W. J. S.—The cap ornament for master electricians of the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., consists of a symbol representing forked lightning, enclosed in a wreath (Specifications for the Uniform of the U.S. Army, Par. 91 (i), page 34).

SERGEANT B.—There were no American gunners on Japanese battleships during the Russo-Japanese War, and any newspaper articles to the contrary are pure inventions. It is unlikely that there are any American gunners in the British or German navies, unless they have become naturalized citizens of those nations.

G. K.—As to the greatest distance that a rifle, cannon or gun has ever been known to carry a given projectile, and the velocity at which it is carried, see item elsewhere in this issue.

J. F. L.—It cannot be stated what date the Nevada and Oklahoma will be placed in commission. Probably some time in 1915, as the vessels, according to contract, should be completed in January of that year.

J. B. C.—A soldier who enlisted May 19, 1911, and has four months and six days to make good, the date of his discharge would be the date he completed his service.

J. H. G.—Enlisted men of the Navy are not eligible to take the examination for commission in the Philippine Scouts. If you write to the A.G. of the Army through the channel for an order governing the appointment of officers of Philippine Scouts it will probably be sent you.

N. E. H.—All privates in the Army of whatever branches are governed in their duties according to the orders issued, whatever they may be. A man may be ordered on some special assignment, or he may not be. It all depends on the demands of the service.

L. C. H.—Par. 849, Army Regulations, and No. 4 of the Articles of War bar the enlistment of deserters who have been dishonorably discharged. A deserter's release does not make a man eligible for re-enlistment. Corrective confinement in case of inexperienced soldiers who surrender and desire to make good for the offense of desertion is now permissible. A number of men have surrendered from desertion and have atoned for their offense by good conduct, have been restored to duty without trial under Par. 131, Army Regulations. Under the provision of the Act of April 27, 1914, dishonorable discharge may be suspended with a view to restoration to duty by remission thereof should the conduct of the prisoner warrant. See G.O. 70, Sept. 23, 1914, War Dept., for complete information.

R. E. S. asks: (1) To whom should I apply for enlistment on a revenue cutter? (2) How long is the enlistment period, and what is the pay per month? (3) Is the minimum and maximum age limits the same as in the Navy? (4) Is a sailor on a lighthouse tender an enlisted man? If so, how long does he have to serve? Answer: (1) To the commanding officer of the cutter upon which you wish to serve. (2) Enlistments are for one year. Pay depends upon the grade you enlist in, varying from \$18 a month for second class boys to \$36 a month for seamen. (3) Minimum age, fourteen years; maximum age, forty-five years. Write to Treasury Department for circular governing enlistments, which contains full information. (4) Write to Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Don't Let This One Bounce Off

Counting seven white horses with your fingers crossed is never going to lose that smoke jinx that's been making you wince in the windpipe. But if you slip around to the nearest shop, slide the man a dime and say, "P. A.," careless like, he will hand you some pipe food that is bona-fide smokings.



Copyright
R. J. Reynolds
Tobacco Co.
Winston-Salem
N. C. 1914

PRINCE ALBERT

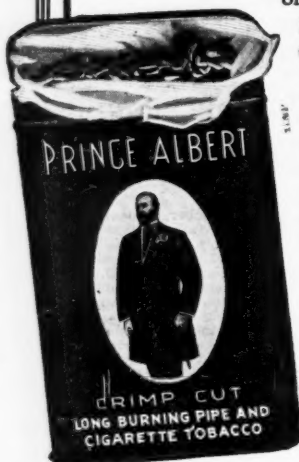
the national joy smoke

puts the real peaceful stuff into the fragrantest, softest, fluffiest smoke that any man ever puffed from a jimmy pipe, and that's straight, without a glint of moonshine.

No use soft pedalling this P. A. music. For pipe lovers or rollers of home-made cigarettes nothing ever equalled P. A. You can smoke it all day and into the wee little hours, and never a tongue bite or a "gol-ding-it" in the throat. That rough business is taken out by a wonderful patented process that makes P. A. as biteless as a newborn babe.

The tidy red tin for a dime or the topky red bag for a nickel are the prize knock-about packages of P. A. But for keeping P. A. at home there never was a container to equal the handsome 1-lb. glass humidor with the little sponge in the top. Keeps a good supply on hand in prime smoking condition at all times. Also sold in pound and half-pound tin humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.



PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Sept. 19, 1914.

Lieut. C. C. Baughman, detached from duty here, left Thursday for his home in Parkersburg, W. Va., on six weeks' leave, going later to the battleship Maine for duty. In addition to being a popular host, Lieutenant Baughman has made a splendid record at the yard on the installation of a new battery of boilers in the cruisers Pittsburgh and Colorado and has been praised by the representatives of the Babcock and Wilcox Company, manufacturers of the boilers, for his speedy and efficient work. Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Larimer arrived Tuesday for duty as inspection officer. Mrs. Larimer and little daughter accompanied him from the East and are now visiting her mother, Mrs. W. T. Burwell, at the Hamilton Arms, in Seattle, and her brothers, Dr. E. B. Burwell and Mr. William Burwell. The Larimers will occupy quarters at the yard on Monday. Miss Jean Macfarlane, of Manila, P. I., who has been spending the summer with her cousin, Mrs. C. M. James, leaves for Portland, Ore., to enter St. Helen's Hall. Mrs. H. J. Collins will accompany her niece to Portland and will be the guest of Mrs. T. H. Edwards. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn are entertaining the former's sister, Mrs. Walter O. Haines, and Mr. Haines, of Portland, Ore. Complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn and Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas, of Bremerton, entertained at a motoring trip Friday.

Mrs. C. M. James entertained at luncheon Wednesday in honor of Miss Margaret Dorman, of Seattle, and Miss Agnes Horton, of Vancouver, B. C. Ensign and Mrs. J. A. Logan were honor guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burnett, jr., in Seattle Monday. The officers of the monitor Cheyenne entertained at a buffet supper Wednesday. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Miss Brooks, Mr. Brooks, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Mrs. Stibolt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. F. D. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington, Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. M. F. Draemel, Mrs. Turner, of New York, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. J. A. Logan. After supper the party repaired to the bowling alley. In honor of her mother, Mrs. Lorin C. Collins, of Santa Fe, N. M., Mrs. J. F. McGill entertained at luncheon Thursday. Other guests were Mrs. W. C. Cowles, Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs, Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Mrs. J. C. Fegan and Mrs. Drake. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn entertained at luncheon Sunday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Haines. Others at the table were Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Doyle, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mrs. Harriet Brown. Later they enjoyed a launch ride around the bay.

Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis, commanding the cruiser Milwaukee, was host at a delightful luncheon on board ship Tuesday. The ship's beautiful silver punch bowl filled with blossoms centered the table. The fleet band furnished a delightful program of music. Covers were laid for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Capt. W. W. Gilmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Haines, Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon, Mrs. Ellis, Lieutenant Atkins, Dr. Hoen, Paymaster Ewald, Ensign Kirkman and a number of the junior officers. Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Haines. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. James and Mrs. Collins, of Seattle. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at bridge Wednesday, with Mrs. Haines as guest of honor. Other ladies playing were Mesdames Doyle, O'Leary, W. P. Druley,

J. R. Brady, Blackburn, Hibbs and Miss Brooks. Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. James gave a chafing-dish supper Friday complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn and Mr. and Mrs. Haines. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle entertained at dinner Friday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Surg. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackburn and Mr. and Mrs. Haines.

Mrs. Conner and Mrs. Neilson, wives of two officers of the cruiser South Dakota, arrived this week and have taken apartments at "The Wolfram." Mrs. N. M. Dyer, of Seattle, spent the week-end with Surg. and Mrs. Hoen. Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Bulmer entertained at a picnic Sunday. His guests were Surg. and Mrs. Hoen and their guest, Mrs. Dyer, of Seattle. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy entertained at dinner Monday in honor of Lieut. C. C. Baughman; also Constr. and Mrs. I. J. Yates, Mrs. Stibolt, Miss Brooks and Mr. Brooks. Capt. W. W. Gilmer, of the South Dakota, has taken apartments in the Grissold and will be joined to-day by Mrs. Gilmer and mother, who are on their way from the South.

The U. S. S. South Dakota arrived Monday. She left Honolulu on Sept. 4. Capt. W. W. Gilmer is in command. Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman, executive. More than a ton of mail awaited the ship, as the men had had no letters from home for nearly two months. The South Dakota since leaving here last April has traveled 15,000 miles. She was ordered North from Mexican waters on July 2 and at North Island, San Diego, Cal., landed Col. J. H. Pendleton and 700 marines. The ship left July 10 for San Francisco, to tow two submarines to Honolulu, in company with the cruiser West Virginia. They left July 23 and arrived on Aug. 1. The two ships made two round trips each, taking F-1, F-2, F-3 and F-4 to Pearl Harbor. Upon arrival at Honolulu with the last of the little divers, the men found orders for a four days' trip to Hilo, to have an opportunity to visit Kilanea volcano. On return to Honolulu 190 men were transferred to the West Virginia, about to sail for Mexican waters. The South Dakota was then ordered to Puget Sound. She brought two Army officers from Schofield Barracks—Capt. N. B. Rehkopf, 1st F. A., who is on his way to Fort Riley, and Lieut. O. M. Saunders, 25th Inf., who is going East on leave. The ship also brought thirteen patients for the hospital, including Lieut. R. G. Walling, of the West Virginia. The ship will join the Reserve Fleet within a few days.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 23, 1914.

Not for many months has there been as large or successful a hop at Mare Island as that given on Thursday by the officers of the station. It was a mingling of Army and Navy folk, something rather unusual at the yard, for it is seldom that many come from the posts about the bay. Those from the Presidio came in a body, a tug bringing them up from San Francisco. There were a number from Benicia Arsenal, headed by Col. and Mrs. Joyce, while many additional guests from San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda swelled the attendance. The officers of the torpedo boats asked their friends from the lower bay and many entertained at dinner aboard ship. There were a number of dinners on the yard, including one by Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns for Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran, Mrs. Krutchette, of San Francisco, Mrs. I. K. Seymour, Naval Constr. Henry M. Gleason and Civil Engr. N. M. Smith. Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker also entertained at dinner in honor of

Miss Dorothy Bennett. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Jasper V. Howard, Miss Marion Brook, Lieutenant Adams, Marine Corps, and Mr. Moulton, of Redlands.

Mrs. Charles A. Gove spent a few days here last week, visiting Mrs. Frank M. Bennett and Mrs. William A. Crose. She came up to see Rear Admiral Gove, who has been under treatment at the hospital for ten days. In honor of Mrs. Earle M. Brown, wife of Surgeon Brown, retired, of Los Angeles, who has been visiting her, Mrs. Holton C. Curl entertained at a large card party on Wednesday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Mrs. Everett G. Morsell, Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Mrs. John S. Graham, Mrs. Emily Cutler, Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook, Mrs. George A. McKay and Miss Priscilla Elliott. At tea later Mrs. Eytine and Mrs. Manley F. Gates served the refreshments. Mrs. Eytine is making her home here with her son, P. A. Surg. E. O. J. Eytine. Mrs. Brown left Tuesday for San Francisco, where she will spend some time. Mrs. James L. Kauffman is the guest of Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield. Lieutenant Kauffman's ship, the Hopkins, is here. Mrs. Krutchette, of San Francisco, was the guest of Mrs. Karns for the hop. Mrs. Karns accompanied her home for a visit in the metropolis. Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Douglass are entertaining the latter's sister, Mrs. Margaret Barry, at Yerba Buena.

The Army and Navy Club, composed of women whose husbands are identified with the Service, held its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. Solon Arnold, in Berkeley, last week. Mrs. Charles W. Eliason, wife of Paymaster Eliason, contributed to the musical program of the afternoon. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose entertained at an informal supper on Sunday, complimentary to their guest, Miss Francis Nasuri, who left yesterday for her home in Norfolk; and Miss Emalie Owens, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, who started East at the same time to enter a finishing school at Washington, D. C. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Miss Janet Crose, Lieutenants Gray, Moore, L. W. Hoyt and Mr. Moulton, of Redlands. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles L. Best are to leave shortly for the Naval Academy. Lieutenant Best left the hospital a few days ago, after having been confined there since the gas explosion at their apartments on Sept. 9, in which he was badly burned. Miss Vail, of San Francisco, is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Elliott. Mrs. Eugene H. Douglass has returned to Yerba Buena after a brief visit.

The old frigate Independence is not going to be sold as junk if Los Angeles or the Mexican Veterans' Association can prevent it. The City Council of Los Angeles desires to take over the historic ship, which is still at this yard, and the Mexican veterans of the lower bay wired Secretary Daniels that they were prepared to put up money in order to preserve her. Meantime the date for her sale has been indefinitely postponed. The collier Nanshan sails for Pichilique on Thursday, carrying mail for the Justin, West Virginia and Cleveland.

At Mare Island the order prohibiting political activity has been waived as to municipal affairs for a year; many voters in Vallejo are employed at the station and under the regular rule have been prevented from taking active part in campaigns. Secretary Daniels has approved the request for employment of additional men, placing the limit at fifty instead of 100.

The cruiser Chattanooga is not to be sent to the East coast after all, which is pleasing to people here, as the Pacific Fleet seems to be growing constantly smaller. The electrically driven collier Jupiter, built at Mare Island and which it was supposed would be assigned to the Pacific Fleet, is in San Francisco taking on cargo to sail for Norfolk, by way of the Panama Canal.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Sept. 25, 1914.

Lieut. William Ord Ryan, 9th Cav., who has been spending graduation leave with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, left Sept. 12 for his station in Hachita, N. M. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a jolly riding party, with supper served at Three-mile Creek, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger and Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn. Mrs. C. P. George left Sept. 14 for a short visit in Topeka. Lieut. B. T. Merchant left Sept. 13 for Topeka in charge of the horses sent from the M. S. S. to the Topeka horse show. He and Lieuts. Sloan Doak and H. W. Wagner were to ride at the show. Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift gave a charming dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry. Mrs. Merchant went to Topeka, where she was the guest of Mrs. C. P. George during the horse show. Mrs. H. W. Wagner was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Richmond Thursday. Master John Lininger had a delightful birthday party on Sept. 16, his sixth birthday. His guests were Elizabeth Ova Polly, Margaret and Bertha Richmond, Margaret and Bill Clifton.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry P. Richmond gave a charming dinner Saturday, the guests including Major and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes, Miss Baird and Lieut. Seth Scofield. Miss Rockwell and Miss Marshall, of Junction City, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan Saturday. Among the past people who went to Topeka Sept. 16 for the last day of the horse show were Major C. D. Rhodes, Major W. R. Eastman, Capt. John J. Ryan, Lieut. H. R. Adair, Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, Mrs. Henry R. Richmond and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner.

The usual polo game was played on the post field Sunday afternoon between Junction City and a team made up of officers of the M. S. S. After the game the Junction City and the post people were entertained by Mrs. Tyree E. Rivers at her home, delicious refreshments being served. Mr. William Raymond left Saturday for a visit in Kansas City. Mrs. B. T. Merchant entertained Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George and Lieut. Sloan Doak at a dinner Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan gave an informal Sunday supper for Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Rockwell and Miss Virginia Rockwell, of Junction City.

Miss Parks, the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. T. D. Dickson, left Sept. 18 for her home in Kansas City. Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., and his father, Mr. G. S. Patton of California, returned Sept. 21 from Massachusetts, where Lieutenant Patton has been spending his leave. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Clifton, 13th Cav., returned from California Sept. 21. Captain Clifton is on sick leave. Lieut. J. K. Brown, 2d Cav., arrived Sept. 22 to be a member of the first year class of the M. S. S. He was the guest for a few days of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry.

Crack rifle teams of nearly all the Western state guards are encamped on the target range practicing for the big shoot that will be held next week. The officers detailed to the first year class of the M. S. S. all have to report by Sept. 25. Among those reporting Sept. 23 were Capt. R. C. Foy, 3d Cav., Lieuts. H. W. Baird, 5th Cav., P. W. Stewart, 4th F. A., E. G. Cullum, 4th Cav., Marshall Magruder, N. G. Finch, V. P. Erwin, 6th F. A., D. H. Scott, 5th Cav., T. J. Johnson, 9th Inf. Lieut. and Mrs. Cullum were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn for a couple of days. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger had Capt. R. C. Foy as their guest until he obtained quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Swift had Capt. R. C. Foy as their dinner guest Sept. 24.

Among the officers reporting as members of the first year class, M. S. S., on Sept. 25 were Capt. S. Frankenberg, N. B. Rehkopf, 1st F. A., Lieuts. W. J. Scott, 6th Cav., R. W. Walker, 12th Cav., J. T. Donnelly, 13th Cav., R. M. Cheney, 4th Cav., T. C. Lonergan, 18th Inf., Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav., Herman Erlenkotter, 4th F. A., H. H. McGee, E. W. Taulbee, 2d Cav., H. R. Odell, 3d F. A., H. D. Chamberlin, 5th Cav., Harding Polk, 11th Cav., Everett Collins, 14th Cav., and J. C. R. Schwenk, 6th Cav.

A new outdoor riding track on the east side of the M. S. S. riding hall will be completed by Sept. 30, when the first year class of the M. S. S. will start riding.

The first of a series of polo games, for the benefit of the carnival held in Junction City, was played on the Junction City field between a picked team from Fort Riley and the Junction City team. Numerous spectators turned out to root for both sides, and after the Fort Riley and Junction City people were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hal Pierce at their home in Junction City, where delicious refreshments were served.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West have taken the quarters 8-A. Cavalry post. Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, 2d Cav., and small daughter arrived Sept. 24 and were guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond before going into their quarters. Captain Harvey is a member of the first year class, M. S. S. Capt. and



Keen Kutter Junior
Safety Razor
No. KJ10 with extra
package of blades
and case
Price \$1.00

KEEN KUTTER Safety Razors

You couldn't shave wrong with one if you tried. They are scientifically constructed and adjusted to the correct cutting angle, no matter what position the razor is in. The blades are made of the finest Swedish steel, that take a keen edge and hold it. For quick, clean, comfortable shaves the "Keen Kutter Junior" at \$1.00 or the regular "Keen Kutter" (silver plated) at \$3.50 are the finest you can buy for the money. They must be, for the dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

To keep your blades in prime condition, and to secure the greatest length of service, get a Keen Kutter Automatic Strop. Made of the finest shell horsehide strop. Honing and finishing sides. Nickel-plated frame. Stropps with a diagonal stroke that insures edge perfection. Greatest value you can get for \$1.00.



Automatic
Strop
with Strop
No. K500
Price \$1.00

At your dealer's
or write us.

**Simmons Hardware
& Company**

St. Louis Philadelphia
New York Toledo
Minneapolis Wichita
Sioux City

"The Recollection of
Quality Remains
Long After the
Price is Forgotten."

—E. C. SIMMONS,
Trade Mark Registered.

Mrs. Henry R. Richmond entertained at a charming dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Tyree Rivers and Capt. R. C. Foy.

Gen. W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A., retired, is the guest of his son, Lieut. Herman Kobbé. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave a delightful dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane, Miss Baird and Lieut. V. P. Erwin.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 15, 1914.

Sunday afternoon last Capt. and Mrs. Ruttenutter gave a tea in honor of Mrs. George Baker, Mrs. Ruttenutter's mother, who is their house guest. Mrs. Malone presided over the tea-kettle, while Mrs. Ladd and Mrs. Mitchell assisted in serving delicious sandwiches and cakes. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Major and Mrs. Gose, Lieut. and Mrs. Everitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Lieutenant Little, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris. Many of the ladies of the 4th Cavalry have gone to Halliwa to stay at the hotel while the regiment is in camp; among them are Mesdames O'Shea, Parker, Milton, Kieffer, Tyler and Nalle. Lieutenants McCleave and Bump, 25th Inf., have returned after a three days' hunting trip.

Mrs. Forsyth gave a two-table auction party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Dean. Other guests were Mesdames Hunt, Fehé, Harrison, Baker, Fair and Bailey. A delicious luncheon was served. Major and Mrs. Butts entertained at dinner Thursday of last week in honor of Mrs. Elmer Dean. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Captain Bates, Lieutenants Philoon and Saunders. Capt. and Mrs. Hunt were hosts at a delightful card party on Monday evening in honor of Mrs. Dean, their house guest. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Major and Mrs. Gose, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. McCleave, Captain Willard, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Dr. and Mrs. McAfee, Col. and Mrs. Reichmann and Capt. and Mrs. Wygant. Mrs. Bump gave a two-table auction party in honor of Mrs. Dean on Thursday

morning. Other guests were Mesdames Hunt, Harbold, Sinclair, Mapes, Kennon and Gose.

Captain Bates and son, Roger, have returned from a camping trip of three weeks. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Hunt gave a dinner for Mrs. Dean, Capt. and Mrs. Mapes, Major and Mrs. Butts. Mrs. John Thomas gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Kennon, Swanzy, Case, Hedemann, Newcome and Mitchell. Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford entertained at dinner on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Elmer Dean, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt and Captain Childs. Red formed the color note of the decorations. A number of games of auction were played, the prizes going to Mrs. Dean and Captain Hunt.

Col. and Mrs. Kennon gave a charming dinner on Friday in honor of Miss Elinor Chittenden, daughter of Brig. Gen. H. M. Chittenden, U.S.A., who lives in Seattle. General Chittenden, it will be remembered, during his active service had a prominent part in laying out the roads in the Yellowstone Park, and has been active in the work on the harbor improvements of Seattle. Miss Chittenden is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Everitt, 1st Inf. The dinner guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Everitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Miss Hortense Short, Miss Marion Smith, Captain Williams and Lieutenant Philoon. Capt. and Mrs. Wygant and children have returned from a very enjoyable camping trip spent on the beach at Halliwa.

DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1914.

Athletic contests which it is hoped will be at least semi-annual have been instituted between the officers of Forts Terry and Wright. On Sept. 21 a tennis tournament, singles and doubles, was played at Fort Terry. Those representing Fort Wright were Captains Stopford, Seaman and Steger, Lieutenants Douglas, Montgomery and Wood. Fort Terry was represented by Major Shipton, Captains Wertenbaker and Alley, Lieutenants Frick, Sampson and Walsh. Fort Wright won. The entire garrison at Fort Wright were invited by the people at Terry to be their guests for the day. Those going in addition to the players were Capt. and Mrs. Terrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Mrs. Stopford, Miss Steger and Miss Quinn. Lunch was served in a marquee by the side of the tennis courts. Too much cannot be said of the hospitality of the Terry garrison.

At Fort Terry Miss Jarrell, of Little Rock, Ark., is the guest of Major and Mrs. Shipton. Mrs. Bastian has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Alley. Capt. and Mrs. Worcester's guests are Mrs. Bond, Miss Bond and Miss Celeste Hunter. Mrs. Beruini, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, as is Mrs. Wertenbaker's sister, Miss Roland. Lieut. and Mrs. Lee have as guests Mrs. Lee's sisters, the Misses Perran. Miss Helen Townsley has returned to West Point after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Patten. On Monday of last week Mrs. Shipton gave an afternoon card party of three tables; prizes were won by Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Alley. After the party the rest of the ladies of the garrison came in for tea and to witness the parade. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker entertained at auction, Mrs. Shipton and Mr. Frick carrying off the prizes. Every Wednesday evening there is a post dance.

At Fort Wright Capt. and Mrs. Terrell gave a dinner on Sept. 19 for Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Starr, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford and Lieutenant Wood. Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlén, of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, returned to Washington on Saturday after a visit of ten days with their son. In honor of the Colonel's birthday Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlén gave a dinner Sept. 21 for Col. and Mrs. Ruhlén and Capt. and Mrs. Stopford. Capt. and Mrs. Steger had a dancing party and Welsh rabbit after the "movies" on Tuesday. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Captains Jordan and Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, the Misses Barrette, Quinn, Steger and Bryant, Lieut. and Mrs. Weggenman, Lieutenants Douglas, King, Quinton, Griffith, Wood and Leavenworth.

Miss Quinn, of St. Louis, has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Williford. Miss Bryant, of Boston, is spending the week with Miss Barrette. Mrs. Starr, mother of Mrs. Glasgow, returned on Friday to Salem, N.J., after a summer spent with Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow. Mrs. Barrette and Miss Lydia Barrette are in New York and attended the hop at West Point on Saturday night. Miss Katharine Barrette joins her mother Monday on her way to Bryn Mawr. Miss Elizabeth Barrette and Miss Bryant go to New York on Monday. Capt. R. M. Mitchell stopped over night on Monday, en route to Fort Adams, leaving Mrs. Mitchell and the children for a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Stopford. Mrs. H. C. Barnes is in New Haven for the week-end. Mrs. O'Reilly, widow of Surgeon General O'Reilly, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Terrell. Other visitors this week at the Terrills were Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Horton and Mr. and Mrs. White, of New Haven. Miss Margaret Barrette gave a tea Saturday in honor of Miss Bryant, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Steger, Miss Lead and Miss Steger.

All the troops of the defense district went into camp for the war condition period on Thursday. The 82d and the 114th Companies returned to their home station at Fort Totten to-day, leaving Fort Wright on the steamer General Meigs Sunday morning, after two weeks in camp here for gun and small-arms target practice.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 26, 1914.

Major Le Roy S. Lyon (F.A.), I.G. Dept., spent several days in the district and, accompanied by Capt. William E. Hunt, depot Q.M. in El Paso, visited the target range in New Mexico, where the 6th Field Artillery Battalion has been on duty with the big guns. Major Lyon also came to map out problems for the tactical inspection early in October, when all of the troops in the 8th Brigade will take part in the maneuvers. Major Lyon returned to Washington on Friday.

Lieut. I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., was severely bruised on Thursday at Washington Park while playing polo. His pony collided with that ridden by Lieut. R. H. Willis and with his foot entangled in his stirrup he was dragged quite a distance. He was not seriously injured, however. The polo team was practicing for the Army tournament to be held on Oct. 8, 9 and 10, during the tactical inspection. Mrs. F. C. Mentzer, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Cowley, and Lieutenant Cowley at Texas City, has returned to her home in El Paso. Lieut. and Mrs. Cowley and baby daughter go to the Philippines.

The weekly hop Tuesday was given by the officers and ladies of the 20th Infantry. The 15th Cavalry band furnished the music. The guests were received by Col. John S. Parke and Miss Genevieve Parke. Major and Mrs. T. F. Schley and Capt. and Mrs. A. O. Seaman. An unusually fine program was rendered by the 15th Cavalry band at the garrison concert Monday, which was attended by many from the city and surrounding district. Capt. W. R. Kendrick returned from a leave spent at his former home in Georgia and has been assigned to command a troop of the 9th Cavalry at Douglas, Ariz. Lieut. Rodman Butler left this week to join the 15th Cavalry at Marfa, Texas. Lieut. John M. Thompson, 13th Cav., is quite ill at the hospital in Columbus, N.M., with a severe case of malarial fever.

The 3d Battalion, 20th Inf., which has been in camp in El Paso, has moved to this garrison. The battalion of the 6th Field Artillery that has been doing target practice with the big guns at the range in New Mexico returned to the garrison the middle of the week and again went into camp. Lieut. R. D. McDonald, 15th Cav., left this week to join his command at Marfa, Texas. The body of Lieut. Jubal A. Early, 20th Inf., who was drowned at Lake Mariano, N.M., last week, was finally recovered by men of his regiment who searched the lake and after considerable dragging found the unfortunate young officer.

All of the soldiers not doing actual duty on Thursday were given a leave to attend the circus. All of the officers' quarters under construction at the garrison have been completed and turned over to the quartermaster and are now occupied by officers and their families. The barracks will soon be ready for occupancy. The target practice of the machine-gun

PAULS

Gift Guide for Season 1914

tells every officer or officer's family in the Army or the Navy, no matter where stationed, at home or abroad, how to find the most attractive line of personal Christmas Greetings to send to their friends at Christmas, so they will reach destination at the right time. Has 107 pages, brimful of valuable suggestions and hundreds of illustrations of thoughtful and distinctive gifts. It's yours for the asking. Send your name and address on post card. Edition limited.

PETER PAUL and SON, 137 North Pearl St.
Established 42 Years **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

platoons of the different regiments of the district has been completed for the year.

Col. Herbert J. Slocum, 13th Cav., has joined his new regiment at Columbus, N.M., from the East. The officers and men of the regiment are planning to give the annual field exercises on Oct. 3 in honor of the new commanding officer. An unusually fine program has been prepared.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick R. De Funiak, 6th Inf., returned the week from leave spent in California. The next day the latter left for Kentucky to visit relatives. Lieut. J. P. Marley was the host of an informal dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad entertained with an elaborate dinner at the hotel on Thursday, all attending the circus and returning to the hotel for the dance.

The Chamber of Commerce of El Paso will advertise extensively the Army tournament and inspection to be held Oct. 8 to 10, special railroad rates being given. The musical program is to be a splendid feature; all of the bands of the five regiments will take part and also a chorus of 300 voices. Many of the officers are practicing under the direction of J. G. McNary, of El Paso.

Following the visit of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas, to the Mexican prison camp at Fort Wingate, N.M., the 5,000 and more Mexicans interned there were ordered released and to be allowed to return to Mexico or go wherever they desired. The Mexicans, who were overjoyed, were escorted to Eagle Pass, Texas, and there released. They made the transfer by two trainloads per day, the trains carrying 1,000 men, women and children, and it took five days to get them from Wingate to Eagle Pass. With each train there was a company of the 20th Infantry as escort. They did not stop in El Paso, except to change engines, and the Mexicans were not allowed to converse with anyone outside of the cars. They had with them all of their small belongings and were in the best of spirits. The troops of the 20th Infantry returned to this post and have gone into camp on their old grounds, where they will remain indefinitely. The cost of maintaining the Mexicans at Fort Wingate was several thousand dollars per day and the transportation to Eagle Pass cost \$100,000, so Uncle Sam may well be pleased that his expensive guests have been safely returned to their own country, and the Mexicans speak with great appreciation of the kindly treatment received at the hands of the United States officers and soldiers who have had them in charge for the last nine months. General Francisco Castro, late commander of the Juarez garrison, José Inez Salazar, a Northern leader, and Maximo Castillo are not to be turned back to Mexico, but if they desire will be allowed to remain in the United States. Castillo is said to be responsible for the destruction of a trainload of persons in the Cumbra Tunnel, but this he stoutly denies and recently the El Paso Herald had the sworn statement of another Mexican who said that he alone was responsible.

Mrs. T. E. Schley, wife of Major Schley, was the guest of honor at an informal bridge-luncheon given on Thursday by Mrs. J. A. Buckler, of El Paso.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. John W. Wright and their daughter, Pauline, left last Sunday for Washington. Captain Wright came on leave, joining his wife here visiting her father, Dr. Hyde, but received orders to rejoin his regiment at Eagle Pass, Texas, in preparation for a 200-mile hike to Leon Springs. Mrs. Wright stopped in Washington, en route to Atlanta, where the 17th Infantry is stationed. Miss Gertrude Hyde accompanied them and will resume her studies in Washington Seminary, Atlanta. A. L. Smith, Army Y.M.C.A. secretary, who was here during the brigade encampment, left Saturday for Washington, D.C. He is stationed at Fort Myer. Col. and Mrs. A. L. Parmerter, who have been visiting Mrs. Jacob Parmerter, Colonel Parmerter's mother, have left for Washington. Major Pierre C. Stevens, who has had a general nervous breakdown, left for Walter Reed Hospital, Mrs. Stevens accompanying him to Washington. His friends hope for a very speedy recovery. During his absence Capt. W. B. McCaskey is here temporarily as quartermaster.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Captains Dorey and McCoy arrived Tuesday and left immediately to participate in the maneuvers, the brigade being in camp then near West Chazy. The General, however, was compelled to return to New York the last of the week, but expected to come back to-day for the rest of the maneuvers.

Mrs. Wills spent Monday and Tuesday in Burlington as the guest of Mrs. Leonard Mygatt. Dental Surg. and Mrs. Graham and small daughter have arrived from Fort Ethan Allen and have taken quarters in the old post. Mrs. Chamberlain and Maria left to-day for Albany, where Maria returns to boarding school. Mrs. Faison left this morning for Montreal to meet her father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Sowles, of Washington, D.C., and hopes to bring them here for a short visit.

Mrs. Barton, of Philadelphia, was the guest this week of Mrs. W. A. Phillips. She was the honor guest at a number of pleasant affairs, Mrs. Phillips giving her a luncheon on Thursday, her other guests being Mesdames Morton, Faison, Edwards and De Loffre. On Wednesday Mrs. De Loffre entertained at a luncheon for her and her hostess, Mrs. Phillips, also for Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Faison and Mrs. A. V. Partello. And on Friday afternoon Mrs. Morton was hostess at a delightful little tea in honor of Mrs. Barton, having a number of ladies from town as well as from the garrison. Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Nixon served refreshments. Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Phillips and her young daughter, Mary, left Saturday for Philadelphia, where Mary expects to enter boarding school.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Sept. 26, 1914.

Capt. C. U. Leonori has purchased a Ford automobile and is giving a number of parties to cheer those here. Thursday evening he took Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Peter Hulme to League City, afterward entertaining them at dinner. Wednesday afternoon his guests were Colonel Rogers, Captains Bessell and Bryan, who accompanied him to Galveston and had dinner at the Galvez Hotel. Captain Hand, Lieutenants Olson and Brewer were his guests Tuesday night for a trip to Olander and dinner at the Country Club. Mrs. O. E. Hunt and children, family of Captain Hunt, are with Major I. L. Hunt and will remain in Washington for the autumn. Capt. F. S. Bowen gave a small farewell fish supper and dance at Oyster last Saturday, when his guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Truesdell, Signal Corps, Lieutenants Bartlett and Beller and Captain Sheldon. Captain Bowen left Monday for Fort Bliss. Lieutenant Ware, 22d Inf., was host Sunday evening for a delightful party given at our regimental mess for Captain Bowen, 16th Inf., Captain Morrow, Lieutenants Olson, Bartlett and Duke.

Lieutenant Bartlett left Wednesday on the Comal for New York city and West Point, where he will spend a short leave



THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND IN THE TROPICS IS



IN CLEAR BOTTLES WITH LIGHT-PROOF COVERS

SOLD IN HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES

HONOLULU BREWING & MALTING CO., Ltd.

HONOLULU, HAWAII

prior to his departure for the Philippines in November. He goes to the 15th Infantry. Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis and Lieutenant Pike, a.d.c., were in camp for a short visit Wednesday. The General commands the division. The following staff appointments have been announced, to the delight of the fortunate ones: Lieut. J. R. Brewer, adjutant, 1st Battalion; Lieutenant Grey, adjutant, 2d Battalion; Lieutenant Rucker, Q.M. and commissary, 2d Battalion.

Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, 22d Inf., entertained at dinner Sunday for Captains Sheldon and Major. In honor of Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Ford, 27th Inf., their regiment gave a large dance Thursday, at which were present many officers and ladies of the 2d Division. From the 18th Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Mrs. Hulme, Captains Peyton, Morrow and Major and Lieutenant Duke attended. The Fords will leave soon for the Philippines.

The first cool weather for many months began Monday, when a mild north wind visited camp. It was accompanied by rain and the temperature dropped twenty degrees. As usual the storm continued three days, but was most welcome after the distressing heat. To-day all is fair.

When the troops were ordered withdrawn from Vera Cruz work ceased on the new quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers. This morning, however, we note the work was resumed and it will now be pushed to completion. Sweaters and overcoats have been issued in some of the companies in preparation for another winter here. However, we have not lost all hope of a change of station this year, but only some of it.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 26, 1914.

Major Clyde S. Ford, Med. Corps, who was the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, returned Friday to Texas City. Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard leave Monday for Columbus, Ohio, to visit relatives before going to Texas City. Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained Tuesday at dinner for Major John F. Madden and Richard Smith. Mrs. James H. McRae, who has been the guest of her brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Stough, of Minneapolis, returned Wednesday to Washington, D.C., to join her husband, Major McRae. Mrs. M. W. McQuigg and her two daughters, of Kansas City, Mo., who spent the summer here with Mrs. James A. Lynch, left Saturday for Mankato, to visit relatives before returning home. Mrs. Franklin S. Leisenring leaves Monday for Galveston, Texas, to join Captain Leisenring upon his return from Vera Cruz.

Mrs. Harry H. Bissell entertained Saturday afternoon at a prettily appointed children's party for her little son, Edward. Mrs. Cleveland C. Lansing, wife of Captain Lansing, of Texas City, was the guest of honor Thursday at a dinner given at the University Club by Miss Mary Livingstone. Mrs. Lansing is spending the summer here, the guest of her parents.

Lieut. James B. Woolnough, for the past three years commandant at the University of Minnesota, left Friday for Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Major Edmund L. Butts, 25th Inf., now at Honolulu, comes here Jan. 1 and Captain Rhinow, of the National Guard, will act as commandant until the arrival of Major Butts. Miss Cornelia Cress, of Washington, D.C., who has been the guest of Miss Mary Palmer, has joined her father, Major George Cress, who has been visiting friends in Minneapolis, and together they will sail shortly for the Philippines.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 25, 1914.

On Tuesday Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick left for Galveston; from there she goes by steamer to New York. After spending a month visiting relatives she will join Colonel Frederick in Chicago. Mr. Alfred Frederick left for Washington, where he is a senior in the George Washington Law School. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams came up from Fort Clark on Tuesday to place her daughter in school. She has been visiting Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Mrs. Alonzo Gray.

On Wednesday Capt. Kyle Rucker entertained informally with a theater party in honor of Mrs. Sterling P. Adams; also Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Miss Elenora Bliss, Misses Olive and Alice Gray and Major William H. Simmons. An informal hop and card party was held at the Cavalry Club on Friday. The Ladies' Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. George Somerville; high scores were made by Mrs. William J. Crosby and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad. Mrs. R. P. Palmer was the guest of Mrs. Frank Keefer last week, on her way to join Lieutenant Palmer at the Wentworth Military Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Cook left for Texas City on Tuesday. Mrs. Frank F. Eastman and Misses May and Sue Eastman left last week for Oregon to spend the winter.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, returned this week from a ten days' inspection trip. Brig. Gen. James Parker has returned to the post after an all summer stay at Fishers Island. Mrs. Parker is expected early in October. Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Ellis ar-

rived Monday to be guests of Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray for a few days on their way to San Francisco. Miss Olive Gray will leave for the East to visit West Point, Philadelphia, New York, Washington and Fort Riley; there she will be the guest of Miss Baird. Mrs. H. H. Roberts has returned after a summer spent in visiting relatives in the Dallas, Ore.

Miss Josephine Heard, who will be married to Mr. Rawlins M. Colquitt, son of Governor Colquitt, of Texas, on Oct. 7, will have as her attendants Miss Amy Heard, maid of honor, Miss Marguerite Heald, Miss Mary Colquitt, Miss Elenora Bliss and Miss Georgiana Florian, bridesmaids. Lieut. Ralph Holliday is up from Texas City for examination for Aviation Corps. Capt. Webb E. Cooper has arrived from the Philippines for station. Among Army officers registered this week were Lieut. J. A. Simpson, from Missouri, Texas; Capt. C. A. Jones, changing station to Fort Myer; Capt. H. W. Butler and P. Brodner, on leave; and Lieut. Everett Collins, en route to Fort Clark.

Capt. and Mrs. John E. Stephens gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor, Capt. Henry W. Butler and Robert C. Pol. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read had a dance for Gen. James Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Capt. and Mrs. Case, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Major and Mrs. R. H. Rolfe, Major Henry Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Gatewood, Capt. and Mrs. Winters, Capt. and Mrs. Boniface, Capt. and Mrs. Halstead, Captain Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. John Hammond, Mrs. S. P. Adams, Miss Elenora Bliss, Lieut. Oscar Foley and McIntosh. The lawn was lighted with Japanese lanterns and after the dancing a two-course supper was served.

Capt. Fox Conner is sick in the base hospital. Capt. John Kilbreath is back from leave. Mrs. Arthur Thayer and Miss Grace Perry, who have been spending the summer in Brownsville, returned home on Monday.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Sept. 28, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. B. Taylor, their two sons and Mrs. Taylor's mother, Mrs. Richardson, left Friday for New York. Captain Taylor is on four months' sick leave. Chaplain E. P. Newsom also left Friday for the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Newsom has taken apartments in Mobile, where Miss Newsom will attend school and continue her musical studies this winter.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey gave a delightful little "rum" party Friday evening. Those present were Mrs. L. D. Pepin, Mrs. E. J. Farrow, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey. An enjoyable thimble party was given by Mrs. McCaskey on Saturday afternoon. Dainty refreshments were served at five o'clock when the officers arrived. Those enjoying Mrs. McCaskey's hospitality were Messdames Pepin, Farrow, Sweet, Lieutenant McCaskey and Dr. Sweet. Mrs. Pepin's guests for a charming "rum" party Saturday evening were Mrs. E. J. Farrow, Dr. and Mrs. E. Sweet, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey. It was with many regrets that we learned of the orders relieving Dr. Sweet from duty at the quarantine station, Fort Morgan. Dr. and Mrs. Sweet expect to leave the latter part of next week.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Sept. 29, 1914.

Mrs. J. M. Holmes, who spent a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey, departed Sunday for Texas City, where she will join her husband, Lieutenant Holmes. Miss Elizabeth Trump, who has been visiting Major and Mrs. Kennedy, departed Monday for her home in Kahoka, Mo. Tuesday morning the Ladies' Card Club met at the home of Miss Ethel Jones. High score was made by Mrs. F. H. Burr.

The last two baseball games of the series between the 18th Co. and the post picked team were played Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, the picked team coming out victorious in both games and thereby winning the series.

Mrs. J. A. McAllister entertained informally at supper Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Mr. and Mrs. Ayres, of St. Louis. Lieutenant Smith's valuable hunting dog has been stolen, and although a reward has been offered, nothing has been heard of him. Miss Blanche Nolan departed Thursday for Lake Forest, Ill., where she will visit her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, at the Onwentsia Club. Capt. F. M. Jones left for San Francisco Thursday with a large detachment of recruits. The very attractive souvenirs of this year's Veiled Prophet ball, quart thermos bottles bearing the monogram of the Veiled Prophet, were received Thursday by the officers and ladies of the post receiving invitations. Capt. J. N. Straat, who is on recruiting duty at Evansville, Ind., spent Friday at Jefferson Barracks.

Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson arrived Thursday, to be the guests of their niece, Mrs. A. E. Williams. Colonel Johnson, who has been in command of the Port of Embarkation at Galveston, is now on leave before joining his regiment, the 15th Cavalry, at Fort Bliss. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy entertained Friday with a delightful bridge luncheon, those present being Messdames A. E. Williams, F. O. Johnson, C. H. Foster, J. M.

Craig, J. R. Starkey, G. C. Keleher, F. H. Burr and J. A. McAllister. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Farmer entertained Saturday with a box party at the Schubert Theater to see "The Bird of Paradise." Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Keleher, Miss Hester Nolan and Lieut. J. G. Donovan. Saturday afternoon Mrs. T. M. Jones and Miss Ethel Jones entertained with a most delightful picnic for all the children in the post.

A most enjoyable dance was held Saturday evening in the Administration Building for the enlisted men. Sunday afternoon the post baseball team played against the Claxtons, of St. Louis, the latter winning with a score of 6 to 5.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 22, 1914.

On Saturday the officers and crew of the U.S.S. San Diego held open house to some 6,000 school children, who visited the ship in relays, starting at 9:30 in the morning and ending late in the afternoon. Such good care did the young people receive at the hands of their hosts that there was only one mishap in the whole day, and that was the result of a small boy getting too inquisitive about the manipulations of one of the big guns, resulting in his getting two crushed fingers.

For the benefit of a charity fund a baseball team composed of officers from the marine camp on North Island crossed bats with a nine from the Cuyamaca Club at Athletic Park Saturday, the score resulting in 13 to 13. The officers who played in this remarkable game were Pickett, Buckley, Lyman, Bryant, Potts, Gardner, Reno, Melhorn, Pratt and Roddis.

Major William L. Kneeder, U.S.A., who had started on a trip around the world and who had reached Hong Kong the day the European war broke out, returned to his home in Coronado Sunday, having arrived in San Francisco on board the Manchuria. Lieut. B. Q. Jones, of the aviation camp on North Island, has left for an extended visit to his home in New York, expecting to return about the middle of November. Lieut. C. G. Chapman is visiting relatives in the East. Miss Leicester Schenck and Miss Martha Kneeder were among those in attendance at a delightful dance on board the U.S.S. San Diego recently. Capt. Otto A. Nesmith, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Nesmith leave to-day for New York, where they will spend some weeks with their daughter, Miss Ottola Nesmith, who is engaged in theatrical work.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant were hosts at a small dinner party at the U. S. Grant Hotel Friday, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Ashley H. Robertson, U.S.N. The other guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, jr., and Paymr. William A. Merritt. Following several dinner parties at the hotel Friday there was held a military ball in honor of the officers of the U.S.S. San Diego. In the receiving line were Capt. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. G. Aubrey Davidson and Mrs. Alexander Sharp. Guests came from the cruiser, from the marine camp, the aviation camp, Fort Rosecrans, the torpedoboats and from the Army camps along the border, besides members of the Army and Navy colony resident in this city and Coronado. Captain Casey and Capt. Arthur Poillon, from the Presidio at San Francisco, are at the U. S. Grant Hotel.

Capt. Michael J. Hogarty, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hogarty celebrated their golden wedding yesterday at Greeley, Colo., where they had gone to visit their children and other relatives. Before they return to their home in National City, near San Diego, they expect to take a trip through Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio and New York.

The British cruiser Newcastle, which has been patrolling along this coast, arrived off this port yesterday and Executive Officer N. W. Diggle came into the harbor and paid a visit to Capt. Ashley H. Robertson, of the U.S.S. San Diego and British Consul Allan Hutchinson, later starting off to sea again.

MANILA AND FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 17, 1914.

The sixteenth anniversary of the occupation of Manila by American troops was celebrated on Aug. 13, under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans, and was a day that will long be remembered. The entire third floor of the old Metropole Hotel was crowded from eight o'clock in the morning until after midnight by the veterans, dressed in the old uniform of the empire days—blue shirts, campaign hats, regulation breeches and leggings. Among those present was the department commander, Major Gen. T. H. Barry, and his staff. The opening address was delivered by Chaplain J. M. Kangley, C.A.C., of Corregidor, and was received with much applause. At noon the bugles sounded mess call and summoned the veterans to "chow." A fine athletic program was given in the afternoon and in the evening a vaudeville entertainment was staged by the U.S. Naval Hospital troupe from Canacao, Cavite, and the hall was filled to overflowing. After the show the floor was cleared for dancing, to the music of the Constabulary band.

The transport Warren left Friday for Saigon, Indo-China, to bring a shipload of rice to Manila for sale to the trade here. The Warren is under orders of the civil government. Capt. W. B. Gracie, Q.M.C., went as Q.M. for the trip. Miller Joblin, American Consul at Saigon, and Mrs. Joblin were among passengers.

A very attractive supper was given by the Misses Evelyn and Marian Jones, daughters of Col. and Mrs. F. B. Jones, Wednesday evening in honor of Miss McRae. The Jones home on Calle Real, Malate, was very tastefully decorated and the supper, served at small tables, was progressive, with dancing between courses. Those who enjoyed the evening were Misses McRae, Knight, Yates, Lindsley, Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Lieutenants Sandeford, Wise, Brush, Fletcher, Dusenbury, Messrs. Kellogg and Knight. The Misses Lindsley entertained Friday with a "tacky" party for Miss Godson, of Camp Stotsenburg, who sailed on the Sheridan for home Saturday. Col. and Mrs. C. L. Phillips, of Fort Wint, have been making a week-end visit with Col. and Mrs. Ruggles; on the transport Saturday Mrs. Phillips left for the United States to visit her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Harrison, at Fort Winfield Scott. Colonel Phillips returned to Fort Wint. Capt. and Mrs. Frazier were dinner hosts Friday for Major and Mrs. Lukesh, who sailed for the homeland Saturday, and for Majors McIndoe and Traub. Dr. and Mrs. Kneeder presided at dinner for Major and Mrs. Hampton Saturday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Blain entertained at dinner at the Army and Navy Club Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Major and Mrs. Ashburn, Col. and Mrs. Yates, Miss Yates, Mrs. Harris, Miss Bonzano, Major and Mrs. Lyon, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Captain Chandler, Lieutenant Prince and Mr. Swift. It was ladies' night and the party remained for the informal ball. Mrs. Reilly was hostess at Fort William McKinley Friday morning for five tables of bridge players. Major and Mrs. Hagood leave Manila and take station on Corregidor about Sept. 1. Miss Evelyn Jones and Miss Knight went to Camp Stotsenburg Wednesday to attend the masquerade ball and are guests of Miss Taylor.

Miss Jean Hagood presided at a pretty dinner at her home in Military Plaza Friday, when her guests were Misses Mary Frier, Sylvia Sleeper, Beth Wrenmore, Lorlette Perry, Messrs. Tom Thornburg, Hartzell Quinan, Jack Frier, George Wrenmore and Howard Perry. Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmore, Judge Ross, Paymaster Wise, Colonel Millar and Major and Mrs. Burton were among those giving dinners at the Army and Navy Club on ladies' night. Mrs. Rentiers, wife of the British Consul, entertained at the Manila Hotel Monday afternoon for Mrs. Allaire, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Hampton and Mrs. W. H. Clarke. Major Herman Hall presided at a dinner at the club for Mr. and Mrs. Block and Mr. and Mrs. Hodsell, of Hilo, and Mr. and Mrs. Leask. In honor of Miss McRae, whose debut was recently made, Miss Frier was dinner hostess Friday, other guests being Miss McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, Messrs. Carroll, Sinclair, Walker and O'Brien. The hop at the club was attended later.

Major and Mrs. Frier were dinner hosts Monday for Col. and Mrs. Galbraith, Col. and Mrs. Allaire and Major and Mrs. McNeil. Howard Perry gave an afternoon dancing party Thursday for Misses Clementine Edie, Mary Frier, Lorlette Perry, Jean Hagood, Sylvia Sleeper, Helen Smolt, Colden Ruggles, Messrs. Hartzell Quinan, Tom Thornburg, Ralph Le

Distinctively Individual

FATIMA

**TURKISH BLEND
CIGARETTES**
To know them
is to like them!
They're
Distinctive

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Fatima Coupons can be exchanged for distinctive Gifts

20 for
15¢



Mon, Lawrence de Prida and Jack Frier. This was a birthday celebration and a gorgeous cake was served. Captain Ross was dinner host at the club Friday, his guests being Madam Gilman, Major and Mrs. Winn, Capt. and Mrs. Lindsley and Dr. and Mrs. Gilman. The Misses Jones, Miss Knight, Lieutenant Sandeford, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Carrol and Mr. Duffy were guests of Col. and Mrs. Allaire at the Polo Club buffet supper Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Allaire were hosts at dinner at the Army and Navy Club Friday for Justice and Mrs. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Birkett, Mrs. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Major and Mrs. Shields, Mr. Toovey and Mr. Marshall.

Quite a crowd gathered at the pier Saturday to say farewell to those sailing on the Sheridan, the 7th Cavalry band adding to the festivity of the occasion, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller, who were leaving. Others sailing were Lieut. and Mrs. Durr, whose marriage a few months ago was an interesting social event on Corregidor, and Major Buckley, Captain Jeunett, Capt. and Mrs. E. F. Bell, who go to Tientsin, Capt. and Mrs. De Voe, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, and many others well known here. Miss Sybil Martin, daughter of the Vice Governor, entertained at the Manila Hotel Saturday morning for Misses Frier, Perry, Melver, Evelyn and Marian Jones, Lindsley, Reyes, Locke and several others.

When the liner Manchuria arrived in Hong Kong from Manila on Aug. 10 the German reserves aboard were made prisoners and confined in barracks ashore. It is evident that their chance of active service is very poor.

Col. C. E. Dentler has returned from a trip to Iloilo. Col. and Mrs. M. L. Hersey arrived from Zamboanga on the Merritt Friday and departed on the Sheridan Saturday. Lieut. F. P. Lahm delivered a lecture on "Air Craft and Their Part in the European Conflict" at the Y.M.C.A. in Manila Thursday evening. He is recognized authority on aviation and his lecture attracted a large crowd. Major and Mrs. Lukesh left Saturday on the Sheridan, en route to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Reilly entertained at bridge at Fort William McKinley Tuesday afternoon. Her guests were Mesdames Henry, Halliwell, Marshall, Murray, Gottschalk, Robinson, Clarkston, Lord, Weaver, Carter, Christian, Chandler, Johnson, Hughes, Crain, Beuwkes, Leas and Montgomery.

Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a dance Tuesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller. Sixty guests were invited, intimate friends of the Millers, and all had a good time. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle also gave a dinner Friday to Col. and Mrs. Galbraith, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Berkeley, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall and Major and Mrs. Sayre.

ATHLETICS AT NORFOLK.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 28, 1914.

One of the features of the life on the Training Station at St. Helena, Norfolk, Va., is the monthly athletic meet in which the apprentice seamen participate. Much interest is taken in this not only by the apprentice seamen but by the company commanders as well, and prizes offered by the executive, Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Briggs, are given each month.

The last meet was held on Sept. 22 and individual standing as well as company standing is given below. In the high jump the figures lacked but half an inch of equaling the record for the station:

Fifty-yard dash, first, M. A. Joy, Co. P; second, P. A. Nairn, Co. P; third, B. H. Couig, Co. Q, 6 2-5 sec.; 100-yard dash, first, M. A. Joy, Co. P; second, F. H. Corsley, Co. P; third, J. I. Guess, Co. P, 11 2-5 sec.; 220-yard dash, first, P. A. Nairn, Co. P; second, C. C. Miller, Co. T; third, M. A. Joy, Co. P, 26 sec.; 440-yard dash, first, M. A. Osgood, Co. P; second, C. Muttucomis, Co. T; third, J. J. Kelly, Co. P, 67 sec.; 880-yard run, first, R. Corriveau, Co. P; second, J. Kubiak, Co. W; third, S. H. Carter, Co. T, 2 min. 35 sec.; one-mile run, first, L. E. Scoville, Co. X; second, R. Corriveau, Co. P; third, C. F. Welch, Co. P, 5 min. 37 4-5 sec.; standing broad jump, first, J. A. Bird, Co. Q; second, W. H. Sheldon, Co. T; third, C. S. Anstead, Co. P, 9 ft. 6 1-2 in.; running broad jump, first, J. I. Guess, Co. P; second, Q. L. Hunter, Co. T; third, H. E. Sellers, Co. V, 17 ft. 7 in.; 12-pound shot put, first, H. De Bostel, Co. Q; second, J. P. Martin, Co. P; third, C. Muttucomis, Co. T, 36 ft. 10 in.; running high jump, first, L. E. Scoville, Co. X; second, R. F. Diehlman, Co. U; third, B. H. Couig, Co. Q, 5 ft.; five-mile relay, first, Co. U; second, Co. V, 23 min. 7 sec.; one-mile relay, first, Co. P; second, Co. T, 4 min. 20 sec.; tug-of-war, first, Co. P; second, Co. W.

Company standing: Co. P, 87 points; Q, 22 points; R, 0; S, 0; T, 35 points; U, 3 points; V, 6 points; W, 8 points; and X, 10 points.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 22, 1914.

The annual regimental dinner of the 21st Infantry was held at the Arlington Club, Portland, on Friday night. Only the officers of the 21st and a few retired officers formerly of the regiment were present. Covers were laid for thirty-six. Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Giber entertained Tuesday with a delightful dinner in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Bell. Other guests were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. F. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. John C. Grady, Miss Smith, Captain Armistead and Lieutenant Taintor. Lieuts. F. V. Schneider, R. T. Snow and F. J. Riley left Wednesday for a six weeks' leave; Lieutenant Schneider will visit his home in New York, and Lieutenants Snow and Riley their homes in Boston.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Gill entertained Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson and Mrs. John C. Grady at dinner Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson gave a five hundred party on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Richardson's mother, Mrs. Grady, of Philadelphia. Guests were Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, Capt. and Mrs. Giber, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Weeks, Major and Mrs. Wilson Chase, Lieut. and Mrs. Gill, Lieut. and Mrs. George Parker, Jr., and Lieut. H. L. Taylor.

A delicious supper was served. Mrs. H. L. Taylor left Saturday for a three months' visit with her parents in Arizona. While the officers were at the regimental dinner on Friday the ladies of the post had a card party at the Officers' Club. Prizes were won by Mrs. Bugbee, Mrs. Weeks and Mrs. Parker.

Lieutenants Cress and Elliot, C.E., arrived this week for station. Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. Grady at Sunday night supper. Mrs. Cromwell Stacy, accompanied by her son, Franklin, left Wednesday to join Captain Stacy in Phoenix, Ariz., where he is on a militia detail. Capt. and Mrs. Allen Parker returned Wednesday from a few weeks' leave. Lieut. Paul W. Newgarden left Thursday for a hunting trip in southeastern Oregon. Mrs. John H. Page, sr., returned Monday from a week's visit with her daughter, Miss Margery Page, who has been spending the summer and fall at a ranch near Mt. Hood, Ore. Lieut. Ruthertford S. Hartz left to join Mrs. Hartz in southern California. Mrs. George S. Tiffany returned from a few months' visit to her home in the East.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 130.)

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Otto C. Dowling. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Denver, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West coast of Mexico.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. On the West coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. Sailed from Corinto, Nicaragua, Sept. 28 for Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. At San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. Sailed from La Paz, Mexico, Sept. 28, for San Diego, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Robert G. Coman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Edo. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At Bellingham, Wash.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Bellingham, Wash.

A Real Help

to
Better
Baking

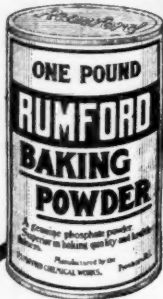
The absolute purity, uniform strength and keeping quality of Rumford make cooking results most dependable. The food is always wholesome and of that fine, even texture, sought for by all good cooks.

Rumford
THE WHOLESOME
BAKING POWDER

is a scientific preparation, being the result of extended research by the celebrated chemist Prof. E. N. Horsford, for many years Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Write for Free copy of RUMFORD HOME RECIPE BOOK. It contains valuable information regarding Fireless and Casserole Cookery as well as practical recipes.

Rumford Chemical Works
Providence, R.I.



H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At Bellingham, Wash.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. At Bellingham, Wash.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-8 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Nanking, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. Sailed Sept. 28 from Amoy, China, for Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. En route to Zamboanga, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Zamboanga, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Hilo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Shanghai, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Cebu, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign John L. Rihelddaffer, Commander.
MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Pickering. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ARABENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. En route to Amoy, China.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. Sailed Sept. 10 from Olongapo, P.I., for Tutuila, Samoa.
RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne. Surveying off Honolulu.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btm. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btm. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARTEUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Walter W. Lorschough. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed Sept. 23 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Sanchez, San Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

OYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. Sailed from Tiburon, Cal., Sept. 26 for Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer, retired. Sailed from New York Sept. 28 for Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDonough. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. Sailed Sept. 24 from San Francisco, Cal., for the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchins, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Keltor, master. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph V. Oman. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Sept. 28 for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William W. Gilmer. Sailed from Puget Sound, Wash., Sept. 29 for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. En route to Falmouth, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btm. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaiah F. Shurtleff, master. At Brindisi, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. The Newport left New York June 10 on her annual cruise and the remainder of her itinerary is as follows: Reach New London Sept. 19 and leave Sept. 25; reach Glen Cove Sept. 26 and leave Oct. 5, arriving back at the Recreation Pier, East Twenty-fourth street, the same day.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAYAJO, Chief Btm. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Btm. Thomas Macklin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, Btm. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC, Btm. Lewis H. Cutting. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btm. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ARROW COLLARS

"Waldorf" with round wings
"Newport" with square wings

Have inserted tips which make them strong where other wing collars are weak. 2 for 25c

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., Makers of ARROW SHIRTS, TROY, N. Y.

Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston. CUMBERLAND (station ship at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., for repairs. Address there.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btm. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island yard for repairs.

SUPPLY (stationship at Guam). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Olongapo, P.I. Send mail to the naval station, Guam.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, commanding. Send mail to Sausalito, Cal. Was at Union Bay, B.C., Sept. 8.

FISH HAWK, Btm. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Annapolis. Blakely, Newport.
Bailey, Annapolis. Dahlgren, Charleston.
Barney, Annapolis. Morris, Newport.
De Long, Charleston. Thornton, Charleston.
Farragut, Mare Island. Tingey, Charleston.
Biddle, Annapolis.

TUGS.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapid, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebag, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Traffic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Trilon, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSLES OUT OF COMMISSION.
Baltimore, Charleston, S.C.
B-1, Norfolk, Va.
Columbia, Philadelphia.
Constellation, Baltimore.
Constitution, Boston.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Iowa, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.

VESSLES LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.
Adams, Hoboken, N.J.
Aileen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Concord, Seattle, Wash.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk).
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldborough, Bremerton, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Onida, Port Royal, S.C.
Portsmouth, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.
Relief, Olongapo.
Sterling, Charleston, S.C.
Terror, Philadelphia.

Granite State, New York city.
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, en route to Quincy, Ill.
Stranger, New Orleans, La.
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.
Vixen, Camden, N.J.
Wasp, New York city.
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT GEORGE BARNETT.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. A.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

1st Brigade, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Commanding.

Artillery Battalion: 1st, 9th, 13th Cos.
3d Co. (Signal Company).

1st Regt., Col. James E. Mahoney, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 18th, 19th, 24th Cos.

2d Regt., Col. John A. Lejeune, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th Cos.



PARIS GARTERS

No metal
can touch you

THEY'RE "non-skid;" they stay there; and they don't bind the leg in order to do it—they're tailored to fit.

The easy, live elastic web is the right way to keep your socks up; no slipping—no binding. 25c—50c.

A. Stein & Company, Makers
CHICAGO—NEW YORK

3d Regt., 11th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d Cos.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego, Cal., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 36th Cos.

5th Regt., on U.S.S. Hancock. Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Col. Randolph Dickens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Julian P. Wilcox.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Moses.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New London, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. M. Butler.
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rixey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Major Dion Williams.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse.
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Major George O. Thorpe.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirschinger.
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.
M.C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.
Ship Detachments.
M. Det., Receiving Ship, Puget Sound, 1st Lieut. J. C. Fegan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Louis M. Gulick.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Harold L. Parsons.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Long.
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, Capt. William C. Harlee.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Georgia, Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Ernest C. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Macker Babb.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, Capt. Arthur T. Marx.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Rossell.

M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank P. Roberts.
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. North Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rainbow, 1st Lieut. Charles S. McReynolds.
M. Det., U.S.S. Rhode Island, Capt. William W. Low.
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Herman T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Saratoga, Capt. Ellis B. Miller.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southey, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Richard P. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan.
M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Racicot, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Virginia, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginia, Capt. William H. Pritchett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John L. Doxey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

TOMMY ATKINS ABROAD.

The reports of the experiences of Tommy Atkins appearing in the English papers contain some interesting episodes. One of the soldiers says: "The French girls are awfully keen about our men, and you should see them when we arrive in any of the towns. They come and link arms with us until they are a blooming nuisance. It's just goodness of heart, and we don't like to be chivying them off, so they usually get buttons, badges or anything they can beg off us just for a keepsake. We couldn't be better thought of."

Another says: "The French 'kiddies' all love the British Tommy, and would do anything to have a ride on one of our shoulders or hold our hands, and they stand on their heads with delight to receive a cap badge or something as a souvenir. Their bacca, which they call tobac, is cruel, and it costs more than English bacca in the long run, as it smokes so quickly and you have to smoke all day to get a smoke, whereas our bacca satisfies us in a minute or two. Their matches are horrible. 'Allumettes,' they call them, and they are 100 a penny, and you have to wait half a minute for them to light and get asphyxiated in the bargain."

A third says: "I think England might get a very good lesson from the inhabitants of France and Belgium. All the way as we proceeded through that country all the inhabitants turned out and did all they could for us. They brought us coffee, bread and butter, cigarettes and anything they could think of. The ladies even turned out balls of string in case the men might find them useful, and handkerchiefs. We advanced up through this country, and then had to retire through it. You can imagine our feelings going back through the same country that we had previously traversed. This did not make the slightest difference to the way we were treated by the inhabitants. They brought us coffee and the rest of things just as before. Their one desire appeared to be to help us, and they seemed to place the utmost reliance on Great Britain and our troops, although they knew that our numbers were small."

Describing the fighting, we are told that "South Africa was a tea party to it. The aeroplanes were around us like a swarm of bees, but we brought one of them down, which had two passengers, a Maxim gun and a thousand rounds of ammunition. The impression we got was that the Germans have so many men available at the point where they deliver an attack that, as soon as one body gets tired out or shows signs of losing its nerve under fire, it is recalled to the rear and replaced by fresh men, who are brought up in motors and all sorts of vehicles. The used-up men are then taken away and very likely they come on again after a rest. That's an altogether new way of fighting."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Aug. 11—Gun sight, Robert P. Stout and Frank A. Sullivan; telescope gun sight, Oscar Grauhedding. Week of Aug. 18—Submarine or submersible boat, Marley Fotheringham Hay and Ferdinand Gubrauer; mushroom bullet, Henry W. Starkweather; mushroom bullet, Frank O. Hoagland; rim fire cartridge, Frank O. Hoagland; automatic firearm, Paul Mauser; stake mount for firearms, Isaac N. Lewis, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; fuse for projectiles, Harry Bland Strange; mounting gun carriage spades, Karl Voller; spring actuated gun, James F. Burnam. Week of Sept. 15—Process of producing armor plates for warships and other steel articles without case hardening, Angelo Lucertini; repeating firearm, Adolphus C. McClure; take-down repeating firearm, Carl G. Swabius and Hans Theodor Richard Hanitz; holster for automatic pistols, Eugene A. Sisson; projectile, Louis Frank Hering. Patents issued to those in the Navy: Electric detaching apparatus, No. 1,110,911, Ensign Solomon Endel, U.S.N. Week of Sept. 22—Armor plate, Samuel S. Wales; firearm,

Alaska, the Philippines, Panama or Home Station—you use soap every day—and if you would make its use an added pleasure use

COLGATE'S TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE The "Service Soap"

—Lathers in any kind of water
—Delicately perfumed
—Fits the soap box



COLGATE & CO.
199 Fulton St., N. Y.

Colgate's Transparent
Glycerine is made on
the old English process

Edward E. Redfield; silencer construction for firearms, Walter E. Westfall; gun sight, Gustav A. Voigt; ordnance, William D. Smith; projectile, Frank O. Hoagland.

WAR APOCRYPHA.

PEN AGAINST PISTOL.

"Belgians are telling with great pride many stories of Burgomaster Max, of Brussels, who is now regarded as one of the national heroes as a result of his handling of the delicate situation presented when the Germans marched upon the capital," writes an unidentified press correspondent from Antwerp. "One of these stories is that when M. Max met the German commander and it was agreed that the invading troops should enter the city without resistance the German officer laid his revolver on the table across which they were to confer with a great flourish. Immediately the Burgomaster whipped out his fountain pen, and with a gesture equally emphatic banged it down on the table alongside the revolver."

PATRIOTISM OF A FRENCH BULL.

The Petit Parisien prints a story of a bull which killed eighteen Germans. When peasants near Sezanne were warned of the Germans' approach they opened the cattle pens to drive the cattle to a place of safety. One enormous bull, enraged by the cannon fire, broke away and charged the Germans. At the first dash the bull gored six, throwing them high in the air. Others shot and wounded the animal, which, however, gored a dozen more before succumbing.

The plebe, sitting on the monument beside the first-class man, looked across the river from West Point to Constitution Island. The plebe was inquisitive. He wanted to know what the Government intended to use Constitution Island for. The first-class man coughed discreetly, blushed and looked around him carefully for eavesdroppers.

"It isn't generally known," he said, "but you're a cadet now. If the Signal Corps experiments go through successfully, they'll use it as an aviary." His voice dropped mysteriously.

"For birds, eh?" said the plebe. "Carrier-pigeons?" "Not exactly," answered the knowing one. "They'll be pigeots, as they call 'em—cross between a carrier-pigeon and a parrot, to carry verbal messages, you know. Don't tell."

And the plebe didn't—until this last commencement. —New York Evening Post.

The Daily Chronicle on the latest submarine:

It will also be equipped with a quick-firing gun, which disappears when the vessel is submerged.

This is far the best arrangement; it would never do for it to be left floating where any passer-by could pick it up. —Punch.

4%

This Bank is under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department, which means protection and safety of funds. Accounts opened with One Dollar or more, interest at 4% compounded, semi-annually. Write Today for Booklet, "Banking by Mail" U. S. SAVINGS BANK, Dept. A, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS

C. L. PARKER
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U.S. Patent Office.
Attorney-at-Law and
Soldier of Patents
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.
278 McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D.C.

HONOLULU, H.T.



Officers and Enlisted Men in Honolulu find most Foot-comfort and style in REGAL SHOES whether in or out of uniform.

CELEBRATED MARK CROSS PUTTEE LEGGINGS
REGAL BOOT SHOP
Cor. Hotel and Fort Streets

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Henry May & Co., Ltd.
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS
Army and Navy business specialized.
Immense stock of standard goods.

This Advertisement is
RECRUITING
Business for the
HONOLULU AUTO AND TAXI CO.
Telephone No. 2999 and 1005.
BEHN AND BENFORD

Honolulu, Hawaii
ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL
Central, Palatial, Absolutely Fireproof
European Plan

EDUCATIONAL

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Superintendent,
Sebastian O. Jones,
Cornell.

Open all the year.
Special attention and rates to
sons of the Services.

Commandant,
Milton F. Davis,
West Point.

THE BEST MILITARY PREPARATORY SCHOOL IN THE U. S.

Washington Seminary and Lucia Gale-Barber School of Rhythm, Consolidated

2103-9 S. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Boarding and Day School. Primary, Graded and Academic
Departments. Culture courses. Normal course and studio
classes in Rhythm.

Nanette B. Paul, LL.B., President
Deila Graeme Smallwood, Principal
Mary Gale Davis, Pd.M., Principal
Celynda W. Ford, Associate Principals

BONNE FEMME SEMINARY

22d and Q Streets, Washington, D. C.

For girls and young women, preparatory
college and post graduate courses. Music,
art, expression, domestic science, etc. Out-
door exercises. Moderate cost. Term begins
October 7. Write for booklet.

Academy of the Holy Child Jesus

SHARON HILL, PA.

College Preparatory and General Courses—Number of
Pupils limited insuring individual care and attention. All
out-door sports. For Prospectus, Address, Mother Superior.

THE SEVERN SCHOOL

LOCATED ON THE SEVERN RIVER
Fifteen minutes by rail from the Naval Academy

A Boarding School that prepares for
WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS

Number of Students limited to twenty-five. Term
begins September 1st. For catalogue, address

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph.B., Principal
SEVERNA PARK (Boone) MARYLAND

Regulation
Uniforms
and
Equipments



Satisfaction
and
Correctness
Guaranteed

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.
Successors to HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN—Established 1815
734 BROADWAY - - - - - NEW YORK
ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS
Regulation Navy Caps and Shoulder Marks

Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner

This etiquette on a uniform means, designed, cut and tailored by Military experts to meet the special needs of the Army and Navy.

HENRY SCHICK & CO.
Formerly with JOHN G. HAAS
ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS
1421 F Street, N. W. - - - - - Washington, D. C.
MAKERS OF BEST UNIFORMS AND CIVILIAN DRESS

GEORGE WRIGHT Established 1833. GEORGE S. STURGIS
HATFIELD & SONS
TAILORS AND IMPORTERS
12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 5th Ave. NEW YORK
Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress

RICE & DUVAL
ARMY & NAVY TAILORS
Fashionable Civilian Dress J. H. STRAHAN
258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City
Branch Office, Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY
HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited
Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

The surest and the easiest means of keeping an intelligent soldier or sailor in touch with his profession and with what is going on in the military world is afforded by reading the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Its weekly correspondence from the various stations of the Army and Navy gives a complete survey of the social life of the Services; its communications on professional subjects, its editorials and leading articles have been the starting point for many important discussions of military and naval questions by the general press, and have been influential in legislation of military and naval affairs.

It has advocated for over half a century every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the Regular and Volunteer Services. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

The quality and quantity of its contents are not surpassed in its field.

H. Hackfeld & Company, Ltd.

Honolulu Hilo
Kailua New York
San Francisco

Sugar and Coffee Factors
General Commission Agents
Importers and Wholesale Merchants

Agents at Honolulu for:

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE
"Brooklyn Heights," Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rebuilt, redecorated, refurnished, relandorded.
Best American plan table in New York.
Special Army and Navy Rates.

J. J. LUSSIER Proprietor

EBBITT HOUSE, Washington D. C.
Army and Navy Headquarters.
Catering directly to the members of both branches of the Service. Literally a new house throughout—modern in every appointment.
American Plan.....\$3.00 to \$6.00 per day
European Plan.....\$1.50 to \$4.00 per day
G. F. Schutt, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Geary Street, above Union Square
European Plan \$1.50 a day up
American Plan \$3.50 a day up
New steel and concrete structure. Third addition of 100 rooms just completed. 350 rooms and 250 connecting bath-rooms. A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In center of theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Electric omnibus meets all trains and steamers.
HOTEL STEWART

PATENTS Free Booklets Consultation free
Milo B. Stevens & Co. Established 1864
635BF St., Washington Monadnock Bldg., Chicago

Digestive Disorders Yield When

the right help is sought at the right time. Indigestion is a torment. Biliousness causes suffering. Either is likely to lead to worse and weakening sickness. The right help, the best corrective for disordered conditions of the stomach, liver, kidneys or bowels is now known to be

Beecham's Pills

and the right time to take this famous family remedy is at the first sign of coming trouble. Beecham's Pills have so immediate an effect for good, by cleansing the system and purifying the blood, that you will know after a few doses they

Are the Remedial Resort

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER
41 Malden Lane, New York